

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

Monthly, 3 Cents.

One Year, 25 Cents.

A FEW HENS

THE POULTRY PAPER FOR BEGINNERS.

VOL. 5.

BOSTON, MASS., JAN. 15, 1902.

NO. 7.

Your Subscription Ended

for this paper, possibly with the last issue of *A FEW HENS*. If so, kindly favor us at once with your renewal, sending 25 cents for same, in cash or postage stamps.

TAKE NOTICE. If you send us 40 cents, and one new subscriber, we will send the paper a full year to both for that amount. Send us 60 cents, and two new names, and we will renew your subscription; or send 60 cents, and we will enter your name alone for three years.

Either of the above offers we believe give more real practical value for the money than can be gotten anywhere else.

Send all money and subscriber's address, name, post office and state, (plainly written), in full to
A FEW HENS, Box 2118, Boston, Mass.

EDITORIAL HINTS.

1902.
Dress warm.
Be up-to-date.
Energy counts.
Be at your post.
Aim for the top.
Happy New Year.
Watch for trouble.
Snow makes work.
Don't overestimate.
Comfort brings eggs.
Resolutions in order.
Poultry Show season.
Exercise means profit.
Are the pens crowded?
Don't expose the hens.
Have you a workshop?
Exercise means health.
Plan for better poultry.
Begin your advertising.
Have things convenient.
Did you neglect the roof?
Cleanliness is imperative.
Renew your subscription.
Give us your 1901 reports.
Encourage your neighbor.
Old Foggy's hens don't lay.
Lookout for feather-pullers.
Don't let the hens eat snow.
Don't make a mistake—1902.
Get your friends to subscribe.
Did you introduce new blood?
Is the scratching shied littered?
Get rid of the quarrelsome hen.
Here's to health and happiness.
Don't let discouragement come.
Write brief letters—editor's busy.

Experimental Farm Notes.

The New Year Begins With Bright Promises—A FEW HENS Experimental Farm is Better Stocked Than Ever Before.

As we bid 1901 goodbye, we cannot help feeling encouraged over the prospects for 1902. In our experiments during the past year we have been more than successful, and these experiments have wedded us closer than ever to the breeds we are now keeping. We have now White Wyandottes which are nearer our ideal. Instead of the large Hamburg comb we have the close fitting, lay-down comb; instead of the white or tinted egg we have the brown egg, and some of our hens are laying a real chocolate brown.

The same may be said, as regards the color of eggs, of our Barred Plymouth Rocks.

In our Wyandottes we also have increased the size of the egg. In fact, our pullets are today laying a larger egg than our hens did last year. Our experiments have been particularly aimed in that direction, and we were remarkably successful.

We cannot praise the trap nests too highly. It not only gives us a chance to pick out our best layers, but it gives us a chance to select those hens that give us the eggs we want. We discovered during the past year that we had some hens that never gave us fertile eggs, and then again we found hens that gave us all fertile eggs. For instance, every egg we set laid by No. 30 (White Wyandotte) hen produced a strong chick. Surely such a hen is worth keeping. How would we ever have been able to find her were it not for the aid of the trap nest?

Every now and then we read in poultry journals of the immense amount of work necessary to operate trap nests, and even the hint that it is time wasted. But we wish to assure our readers that if they are after the perfection of their stock, they will find no more economical or profitable route than *via* a trap nest.

While on this subject of trap nests we want to call attention to a test made by

the Rhode Island Experiment Station, and which we give, briefly, further on.

We must admit that we do not think that the report does justice either to the trap nest or to the reader who is seeking information in that line.

Our readers will remember that we found quite a number of eggs laid outside of the nests, just the same as the Rhode Island Station did, but this fact must not be laid to the door of the trap nest. At this writing we have a pen of Wyandottes (all hens) with four inviting open nests, and yet four out of every five eggs laid by this pen are laid anywhere but in the nest. Are open nests to be blamed for this? On the other hand, we have pens of Wyandottes that lay every egg in the nests—both trap nests and open ones. Hens surely differ in nature the same as people.

We advise all who have better utility poultry at heart, to try the trap nest system, at least until they have reached their ideal.

Thomas H. Taylor, Jr., the poultryman of the Rhode Island Experiment Station, has completed a series of tests with trap nests, which gives some interesting information. In his report Mr. Taylor says:

"Trap nests may be divided into two classes, single and double compartment nests. The last named may work well, but their use is rarely advisable. They are usually hard to clean, and, being bulky, take up valuable space. The claim for the double compartment is that it allows the hen to leave the nesting space after laying, thus preventing her breaking or soiling the egg by trying to get out. The hen should not, however, be confined in so small a space for so long a time that she worries, or her laying may be impaired. She should be released as soon after laying as possible, which is as easily done from the single as well as from the double compartment nest. The single compartment nests are generally preferable. They are simpler, more easily cleaned, and require no more room than an ordinary nest."

"A trap nest should ordinarily be no larger than a common nest, and easily cleaned. It should be simple in con-

struction, and so well made that it will not get out of order. It should admit of but one hen at a time, and after she is in prevent her exit or the entrance of others until the first hen is released and the trap again set. It should also be attractive to the hens, or they will lay outside rather than enter the nest. It should be adaptable to all sizes and classes of fowls. It will be seen by the data to follow that not a single nest has met all the requirements as above stated, though a few have proved to be far superior to the others. The openings in some were so large that two hens have been known to enter at one time. Others failed to hold the hen, or admitted other hens because not provided with a latch to the door, or when so provided it failed to work. Defective operation of others was due to their flimsy construction, and to the fact that the nesting material often interfered with their mechanism. This interference from the nesting material was so great in some instances that it was necessary to re-adjust the nest nearly every day.

"With a few exceptions the devices were more adaptable to the American and Asiatic than the Mediterranean breeds, as the former are more quiet and easier to handle than the latter. A few interesting facts were brought out by the use of the trap nests regarding peculiarities of certain hens, among them that a number laid two eggs at times. The average, however, was never more than one egg a day, as after laying twice in one day the hen would very likely miss the next day or day following. Sometimes the male bird developed the trick of catching himself in the nest, for no apparent reason but his own enjoyment."

Following is a list of nests used, number of times they trapped, number of times they missed, and number of eggs laid outside of nests (the word odd is used for the latter):

Name	Trapped	Missed	Odd
Knowles' Nest	57	0	0
Cheap John	15	5	80
Perfection	46	13	45
Hawkeye	144	5	9
Reliable	73	152	18
Eureka	128	46	2
Successful	102	40	57
"Beat 'em All"	15	35	5
Willet's	72	7	0
Utility	50	87	2
Record	102	6	16
Hobart	33	20	4
Cuckoo	67	29	13
Maine	59	6	5
Progress	90	5	17
Buckeye	116	22	9
Modified Maine	15	23	2
Ideal	10	12	5

Eggs and Egg Farming.

Prices for Fresh Eggs are Remarkably Good, and Help to Atone for the High Price of Feed.

"Alas! my Child, where is the Pen
That can do justice to the Hen?
Like Loyalty, she goes her way
Laying foundations every day,
Though not for Public Buildings, yet
For Custard, Cake and Omelette.
Or if too old for such a use
They have their Fling at some Abuse.
As when to Censure Plays Unfit
Upon the Stage to make a Hit,
Or at Elections Seal the Fate
Of an Obnoxious Candidate.
No wonder, Child, we prize the Hen,
Whose Egg is Mightier than the Pen."

The above is from a volume of animal pictures and verses, by Oliver Hereford, recently published by Chas. Scribner's Sons, N. Y.

Prices are good.

Nest eggs introduce the nest to the pullet.

The demand for fresh eggs is never supplied.

Cold storage evidently does not effect the fresh-egg trade.

The contents of ten eggs are equal in nutritive value to a pound of beef.

If the hens do not lay they are either too fat or too poor, or they are not the right kind.

All our eggs are marketed and there is more of a demand for them than can be supplied constantly.

A hen will lay when in good condition whether she is fat or lean, but a very fat hen is seldom in a good condition.

If the quality of market eggs is raised, there is sure to be an increase in consumption, and naturally better prices paid.

Study markets and market conditions. It requires as much, or more tact to profitably sell products as to grow them.

Every farm should be a factory and manufacture its produce into poultry and eggs. Your money would be doubled easily.

"Mama, where do eggs come from?"

"Chickens, my dear." "Well, that's funny. Papa says that chickens come from eggs."—*American Poultry Advocate*.

Market only strictly fresh eggs. Your grocer will soon learn that your eggs are reliable and customers will soon come to ask for your eggs if you use a private mark on them.

If you expect profits you must be gentle with your fowls. If you are so you will have more growth and more eggs than your ill-natured neighbor who is using rougher methods.

Work up a trade for your eggs and dressed poultry, among those that are willing to pay an advance over market price for guaranteed fresh eggs and poultry. It can be done.

When there is a lack of egg production, it is scarcely ever attributed to the management, although it is generally due to some condition that comes because of the management.

Watery and "weak" eggs are generally attributed to poor food, food deficient in the elements which go to make a strong, rich egg, and that "stands-up" well when broken into a dish.

"Feed does not make eggs. Breed does. I am forced to this conclusion, however, reluctantly," writes J. H. Davis, in *Practical Poultryman*. Davis would not be anything if he were not original. He missed the mark badly this time.

Winter egg production is not so serious an affair with the practical poultryman as it is with the farmer, says *Poultry Farmer*. The reason is plain. The poultryman provides well built, warm houses, mates for egg production, keeps thoroughbreds only, feed such foods as is rich in nitrogen, avoids overcrowding, and makes his fowls exercise.

Every poultry raiser should be able to tell at any time how many fowls he has, how many eggs he is getting, how many chicks he has hatched, and the number of eggs required to hatch them, how many fowls or chicks he loses by death or otherwise, says the *Agricultural Epitomist*. In short, a poultry raiser should have a record of each and every day's transaction for all the fowls on the premises.

To show the extent the egg industry has reached in America, a train composed of twelve refrigerator cars recently rolled out of Newton, Kansas, for California, and each van was laden with eggs, gathered in the vicinity of that town by one firm. The twelve cars contained 144,000 dozen, or nearly 2,000,000 eggs. The train was special, and it is the first instance of a train carrying nothing but eggs which has been reported by any road running into California.

"Speaking of tricks," says the *New York Produce Review*, "I saw a peculiar case the other day. A receiver who got a small shipment of eggs from Illinois found one case of hickory nuts below the top layer. The top layer contained eggs and the balance of the fillers were packed in of the nuts. The shipper when questioned about the matter said he knew nothing of it; he had sent the stock forward just as he had received them, and had paid for the whole as eggs."

Says the *New York Produce Review*: "There is noted quite a decrease in the number of eggs exported during the month of August of the present year, when they amounted to 232,965 dozen, valued at \$40,887, as compared with 373,363 dozen exported during August, 1900, valued at \$66,495. The same decrease also appears in the figures showing exports for the eight months period ending August, 1901, the quantity for that period being 2,105,583 dozen exported during the year 1900, valued at \$712.822."

Eggs in abundance, rapid growth in market poultry, and top prices for his products, are all necessary to the poultryman's prosperity; but the most important factor, and one that must be considered first, last and all the time, is the cost price, says *Agricultural Epitomist*. There is no profit in eggs at twenty-five cents per dozen if the eggs have cost twenty-six cents. There is more profit in eggs at twelve and one-half cents per dozen if the cost has been but ten cents per dozen. Just so with poultry, if the cost of production has been too much, by just that much has the profit been reduced. And if the product, either eggs or poultry, has cost more than the very least for which it could have been produced it has cost too much.

**WYCHILD'S
ANDOTTES
WHITES AND SILVERS.**

YOUNG STOCK NOW READY.
WM. H. CHILD, Box 109, Batboro, Pa.

About Broilers and Roasters.

Have You Had Your Share of the Holiday Trade? The Wise Market Poultryer Knows When and Where to Market.

Start the incubators for broilers. Old and heavy stock should be marketed as early in January as possible.

When market poultry is bringing good prices it costs more to produce them. The consumer soon learns what quality is in fowls and will learn to demand it. If fatted flesh is better than unfatted, there is, of course, a scientific reason for it.

Fowls of all kinds should be put in the best possible condition before offered on the markets.

The Wyandotte is coming into prominence of late years and stands high as a good market fowl.

When desired to fatten rapidly there is nothing that will equal good cornmeal wet with sweet milk.

For scalding poultry have the water as near the boiling point as possible, without actually boiling.

One of the very important points in poultry raising, of all kinds of fowls, is quality in the meat products.

The French, the Germans and the English, take a chicken and a cramping machine, and stuff the food in its craw.

Breed the best flesh-formers for market; then feed them up to as great a weight as possible. Well fattened, well dressed poultry bring the best prices. It is claimed for the cramping machine that it will put on two pounds the first two weeks on chickens weighing three pounds, and that the average for three weeks is two and a half pounds.

In England a number of people make a business of fattening chicks for the market. These chicks are bought of farmers when weighing three or four pounds, and then prepared for market. Perhaps the largest establishments where fowls are fattened in this country by the cramping process are near Boston. Boston will have nothing but fatted fowls, and they must be hand picked.

The marketing of the fowls is a feature of the business that demands good judgment and careful management, or there will be loss, or at least there will not be the profit realized that the business offers.

The buyers of dressed poultry do not prefer the big, rough, coarse fowl when they are selecting for their tables. This class of fowls are pushed aside, and the plump, solid ones selected in preference.

Increasing the profits depends largely on the observance of three important points, says *National Stockman*. In-

creasing the quantity, improving the quality, and obtaining a better price for the product sold.

In culling out, select for off colors, small or unshapely fowls; try to retain only those corresponding as nearly as possible to the plumage, size and vigor demanded in the perfect specimen of the breed you are keeping.

In neither the United States nor England has the fattening of chickens been generally attempted. The industries are separate. In France, on the other hand, those who raise the chickens fatten them.

When a chicken has to scratch for its food its legs get tough. The flesh is dark and has a gamey taste. But stuff

A FEW good White Wyandotte pullets. Write quick. H. T. BUSS, Groveland Station, N. Y.

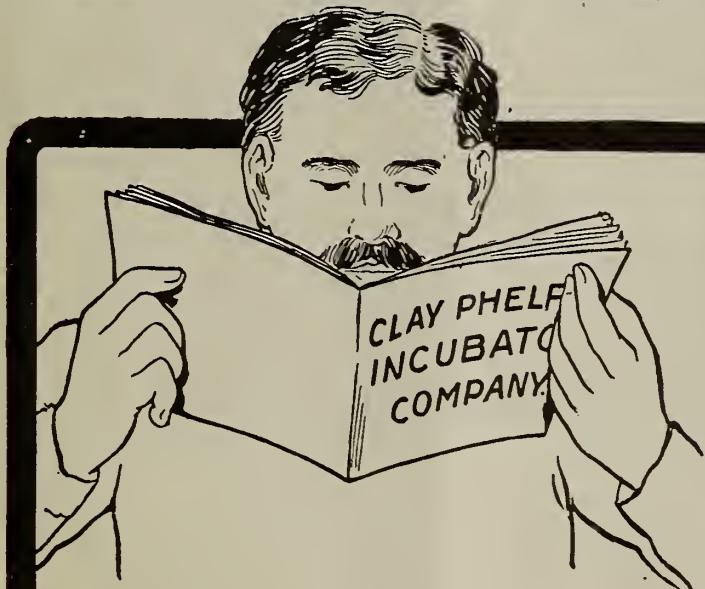
FOR SALE!

LIGHT BRAHMAS (Felch and Cost strain). Cockerels \$1.25 and \$1.50 each. Pullets \$1 each in lots of two or more. W. M. & M. W. Poffenberger, Bakersville (Wash. Co.,) Md.

90 Varieties Choice Poultry, Eggs, Pigeons and Belgian Hares. Incubator Eggs \$40.00 per 1,000. Always Choice Stock to offer. All described in our colored descriptive 60-page book, and mailed for 10 cents, J. A. BERGEY, Telford, Pa.

Evergreen Poultry Farm.

White Wyandottes, R. and S. C. R. I. Reds. Prolific layers of brown eggs. Eggs \$2 per 13; \$3.50 per 30. Correspondence solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. H. GERMOND, Stanfordville, N. Y.



The Reading Man

is the man who makes the most money now-a-days. He reads up on what he wants, and then goes after it. Do you read?

Would you like to read our poultry book, "All Right"? It tells a lot of practical things about poultry, and how to care for and raise it. It tells about our "All Right" Incubators and brooders, and how we ship them anywhere on

40 DAYS FREE TRIAL,

that they may be tested before bought. We send the book free upon request.

**Clay Phelps Incubator Co.,
Station 77, Cincinnati, Ohio.**



his craw with food, as the English do, put him in a crowded coop, as the packing house does, and the epicure will be delighted with the result.

We see a great deal written about the superior "juiciness" of this breed or that breed of fowls, just as if the juice was an object of special merit, says *Texas Farm and Ranch*. The juiciness, or the lack of it, is chiefly the work of the cook. The flesh of fowls should be judged by flavor and tenderness, and these are largely in the hands of the cook.

Small chickens, known to the trade as squab broilers, may be grown in eight to ten weeks in brooders kept in a room where the temperature is kept at about 70 degrees. The Rhode Island experiment station found that when marketed at this age they could be successfully raised without any outdoor exercise.

Quality counts for so much in high-class city trade, that it will pay those interested to study all manner of methods in presenting their products for sale, says the *Feather*. Those who make a special effort in this direction will always receive full reward for so doing as soon as they become known in the channels disposing of these products to high-class family trade.

The reason why fatted flesh is better than unfatted is that globules of fat are distributed throughout the muscles, displacing to a considerable extent the moisture found therein. Not only therefore is the bulk increased, but also when the flesh is cooked the fat does not evaporate to the same extent as water, but melting, softens the tissue, making it more digestible and finer in flavor.

According to the *Star* there is a meat packing firm in Kansas City that is feeding (fattening) 10,000 chickens at one time. It is, says the *Star*, the latest departure of the big establishments which supply the world with meat. No other packing house in the United States is offering coop-fed chickens, but all of them will probably be at it in a year. In two weeks, a thin scrawny chicken, provided it is one of four breeds, can be made to put on two and one-half pounds of flesh. The cost of it is about two cents a pound. The idea is borrowed from the Continent. In Germany, France and England, poultry has been fed for generations in this manner.

The New York *Produce Review* says: "As there is nearly always more or less poultry arriving which is out of condition and more or less defective, and as the Board of Health records show little or no dressed poultry seized by their inspectors, we asked a well posted poultryman what had become of this poor poultry, and he replied in substance as follows: 'We never have any trouble in disposing of low-grade stock. Some regular dealers have an outlet for it, but as a rule it goes to peddlars who are always looking around for cheap stock.' I do not know how they dispose of it, but one thing I have noticed is that when they cannot get low-grade poultry they buy fish or other articles that can be picked up at a low price. We really

get more for this cheap poultry than it is worth. Then again, we always have the canners to fall back on, but they have to have pretty good stock, and are willing to pay as high as six or seven cents, though they buy as cheap as possible, and often pick up considerable at lower figures than these."

Prof. Roberts, Commissioner of Agriculture for Canada, thus describes a visit to a chicken fattener in Sussex England: He began life as a farm laborer and is now doing a prosperous business. I would not like to say how much the fattening business brought him, but I would not be surprised to learn that his annual net income was about \$5,000. He has on an average 480 chickens fattening at his place. In approaching the house I went down a lane, lined on both sides with coops in which there were chicks. Other coops were placed about the place. The special buildings required for this purpose are very cheap affairs, and not at all large. Two-thirds of the fattening is done in the open air. He rears only a small portion of the chicks which he eats, and has a man who goes around on certain routes every two weeks, collecting chicks from farmers, who raise them to about three and one-half pounds live weight. The coops in which the chicks are put for fattening are about six and one-half feet long, sixteen inches wide and sixteen inches inside. Each coop is divided into two compartments, and in each one of these is put five chicks. The coops are made of sticks or rods, with a sliding door in front of each compartment. The chicks are fed for about three weeks, but sometimes

WHO SAYS utility White Wyandottes cannot win prizes? Ours won their share of firsts and specials at Winter shows and Boyer's contest gave us first on eggs. Egg record 242—What more? Some fine dark eggs from winners, \$2 per sitting. **HOMESTEAD POULTRY FARM**, Hopkinton, Mass.

Greider's Fine Catalogue



of prize winning poultry for 1902, printed in colors, illustrates and describes 50 varieties of poultry; gives reasonable prices of eggs and stock. Many hints to poultry raisers. Send 10c in silver or stamps for this noted book.

B. H. Greider, Florin, Pa.

Utility White Wyandottes

EGG ORDERS BOOKED. \$2 per 13; \$6 per 100.

ROBERT ATKINS,

No. 11 West 22nd Street, New York City.

Plant—Esopus-on-Hudson.

POPULAR GOODS—POPULAR PRICES.

MATTHEWS' New Universal HAND SEEDERS AND CULTIVATORS. (Improved for 1902)
SUITABLE FOR EVERY CLASS OF WORK.

All styles. Only combination 1 and 2 wheel cultivator and drill made. Every way adjustable. All our tools have tough oak bent handles and are made of best material throughout. Send for catalog, describing complete inc. Ames Plow Co., 71 Market St., Boston.

longer or less, according to their condition when received, and the activity or dullness of the market. They are fed on oats ground very fine, the hulls being pulverized until they are almost like dust. This is mixed with skim milk, either sweet or sour, but preferably sour, to a constituency of thin porridge, so that it will drop not run off the end of the spoon. It is usually fed raw in a V-shaped wooden trough placed in front of each coop. The chicks are fed a small amount of this three times a day at first. They are kept hungry for the first week, and after this are fed twice a day as much as they will eat. During the last ten days a small quantity of tallow is added to the mixture. This is melted and mixed with a small portion of meal, when it will mix readily with the bulk of the feed. A pound of tallow to seventy chicks is given at the beginning of the ten days feeding and gradually increased to one pound to fifty chicks toward the end.

BLAIRSVILLE INCUBATORS

Standard High-Grade Machines

Thousands in successful operation. Scientifically constructed; self regulating; perfect ventilation; even distribution of heat; simple; safe; durable; graceful in appearance; easy to operate and will hatch every fertile egg, producing strong, healthy chicks. Mistakes cost money, take no chances, but buy an Incubator that never fails and is as near perfection as can be attained. Our Brooders are the best. Catalogue free.

THE BLAIRSVILLE INCUBATOR CO.
34 North Street, Blairstown, Pa.

WHITE Wyandottes exclusively (Hawkins strain). Eggs for hatching \$1.50 per 15, from snow-white stock. Louis Heller, Bridgeton, N. J.

FORMULA for Egg Producer, Lice Killer, White-wash, etc. Send 25 cents for same to C. P. PUNCHARD, Framingham, Mass.

LOOK HERE! Buff Wyandottes, W. Plymouth Rocks, R. C. Buff Leghorns. Mattison, Fishel and Crumbling strains. 15 eggs \$1. Stock \$1 up. Leonard A. Waltman, Laddsbury, Bradford Co., Pa.



POULTRY PAPER, illust'd, 20 pages, 25 cents per year. 4 months' trial 10 cents. Sample Free. 64-page practical poultry book free to yearly subscribers. Book alone 10 cents. Catalogue of poultry books free. *Poultry Advocate*, Syracuse, N.Y.

I. K. FELCH & SON,

Box K, Natick, Mass.

Light Brahmans, Plymouth Rocks,

White Wyandottes and

Belgian Hares.

Bred to lay eggs and to win. Write for just what you want. We can send it.

"Best Liver Pill Made." Parsons' Pills

Positively cure biliousness and sick headache, liver and bowel complaints. They expel all impurities from the blood. Delicate women find relief from using them. Price 25 cts.; five \$1.00. Pamphlet free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston.

WHITE WYANDOTTE AND

B. P. ROCK COCKERELS

Brown egg strain. From heavy laying stock. \$2 each. **LIGHT BRAHMA** yearling hens, extra fine stock both in general markings and utility, \$2 each, if taken at once. M. K. BOYER, Hammonton, N. J.

Pointers on Food and Feeding.

The Winter Bill of Fare Must Contain Such Ingredients as Act as Substitutes for the Variety Found in Summer.

Hens relish buttermilk.

Fowls like to be on the hunt.

Bury the grain and they will dig for it. Grit and oyster shell are important side dishes.

Busy fowls develop a solid appetite, and that will mean eggs in plenty.

The high prices of grain are incentives to use more green bone, clover hay and vegetables.

Prof. Graham says regularity of food and kindness, are necessary for Winter egg production.

Remember a constant supply of fresh water is the most important part of the poultry bill of fare.

Some poultrymen omit the morning mash on Sundays so as to cut down the work for that day. We consider that a sensible idea.

Soft food does not produce gapes nor roup, as some wise writers would have you believe. We never had a case of gapes on our farm, and not a case of roup for ten years, and yet we feed a mash daily the year round.

If grain is high, do not go to using damaged food because it can be bought at a less price, says Dr. N. W. Sanborn, in *Poultry Keeper*. Better feed a smaller quantity of good grain than a full feed of spoiled grain.

Progressive poultry keepers should send to their state experiment stations and get their printed matter on foods and feeding. There is "food for thought" in balanced rations for cows. Feeding for milk is much like feeding for eggs.

Dr. Sanborn advises as follows: Study the feeding question for yourself and do not change from one way of feeding to another after a poultryman has visited you and told of great results from "his feed." You know more about your birds and their needs than does a stranger.

Wheat and oats are generally considered the best grains for poultry by those who ought to know, says *Commercial Poultry*, and barley, corn and buckwheat are of second quality for egg production, while rye is of least value and should never be used in any quantity.

H. C. Austin, in *Poultry Keeper*, says: "It makes me a bit tired when I read a poultry paper and see so many cranks crying 'natural food,' 'hard dry grain,' etc. Are we to advance or keep in just the old wild or savage ways of feeding when there were no mills or feed cookers? If the natural food in its natural state is the best, why do persons cook their food? Why do not they live as Adam and Eve did, on fruits?"

At least a part of the grain ration fed to fowls should be soaked from twelve hours in Summer to twenty-four hours in Winter. The soaking softens the grain and makes it more easily digested. The chickens know this, and when fed whole corn go straightaway to the water and put it in soak, says *Texas Farm and Ranch*. Especially should corn and all sorts of sorghum seed be softened by soaking. Oats should not be fed dry except in small quantities, as this grain is liable to wad up in the crop, and sometimes cause the digestive apparatus to come to a standstill, and then there is a case of crop bound.

P. H. Jacobs says: "The keeping of a flock of fowls in the Winter season in a manner to have the hens lay, depends more on how often they are fed than upon the kind of food. It is important, however, that the hens have a variety, as they cannot produce eggs when nothing but corn or wheat is given. One of the essentials is a warm place where they can scratch. Cut straw or leaves can be thrown on the poultry house floor, and a gill of millet seed scattered therein. The hens will work industriously for the small seeds, and each one will find but few, but they will be kept busy, be hungry and in good condition when the meal time comes around. The hens that lay the most eggs in Winter are the ones that scratch and work. The idle and lazy hens become very fat, and lay but few eggs in proportion to food consumed.

At a recent meeting of the Niagara County Farmers' Club, held at North Ridge, N. Y., J. E. Rice gave one of

Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, Kulp 242-egg strain. Single Comb White Leghorns just as good, and large White Wyandottes, Duston strain. 15 eggs \$1. Miss Ella L. Waltman, Laddsburg, Pa.

Barred Plymouth Rocks

Thompson strain. R. C. B. Leghorns, Benedict and Kulp strain. Eggs in season, \$1 per 15; \$2 for 35. Some very fine Leghorn cockerels, \$1 to \$3 each.

RIVERSIDE POULTRY FARM,
Box 81, Au Sable Forks, N. Y.



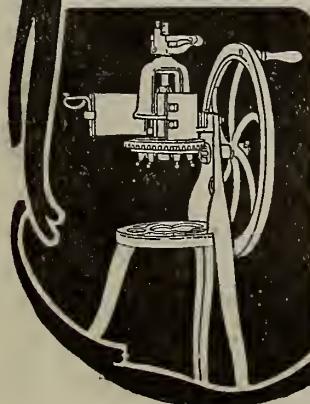
The Manufacturer of the Shaub Compartment Brooder is not offering something for nothing, but does offer the best brooder in the world for the money. The best is always the cheapest. Illustrated cat. 4c. in stamps. M. O. Sherer, Box 22, Louisville, O.

How Much does an Egg Cost?

Isn't it good business policy to cut down the cost of production? Isn't it doubly worth while, when by the same process you can increase the production?

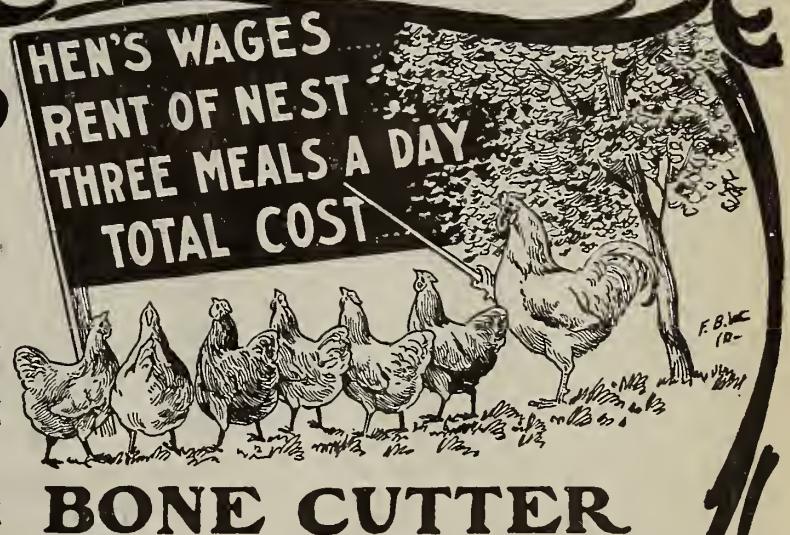
Fresh cut raw bone and meat does both; it saves in the feed bill and increases the output of eggs. It brings more eggs, and fertile eggs; its preparation is easy if you use the new machine—the

MANN'S 1902 Model



New design, open hopper, enlarged table, new device to control feed. You can set it to suit any strength. Never clogs. It is the bone cutter with the self-governing automatic feed, which adapts itself to your strength, making hard bones cut as easily as soft bones. It is the bone cutter which you can set for a man, a boy or a woman to turn and feel sure that he or she can turn it. It is the bone cutter which cuts all bones with all adhering meat and gristle, with no waste. It is the bone cutter which allows no hunks of gristle to escape and clog the machine or to be thrown away. Gristle makes a fine food. It is the bone cutter whose knives are in action all the time—not waving in empty air. It is a bone cutter which makes no large slivers of bone, to menace the lives of your fowls. It is the bone cutter which a woman or child can use successfully. It is the bone cutter you can afford to buy, because it will pay for itself over and over again. We have such confidence in the Mann's that we send it to any responsible poultryman on **10 Day's Free Trial.** No money asked for until you prove our guarantee on your own premises, easier and faster and in better shape than any other type of bone cutter. If you don't like it, send it back at our expense. Free catalogue explains all. You'll be glad to get it—we'll be glad to send it.

F. W. MANN & CO., BOX 67, MILFORD, MASS.
Manufacturers of Clover Cutters, Corn Shellers, Swinging Feed Trays, Granite Crystal Grit.



his talks on the poultry business, and among other things told how to feed hens for egg production. He claims that a hen cannot do her best during the cold season if she has to grind her own grain. In other words, she is unable to do her best if given nothing but whole grain, whether this be wheat, oats, barley, corn or any other, or any combination of them. His receipts for an egg-producing diet is about as follows: Give a moderate breakfast of whole grain, such as wheat, oats and buckwheat, all this to be scattered over a generous layer of loose litter in the feeding room, so that the hens get plenty of exercise in scratching for their breakfast. Dinner is the big meal for them. They are given all they can eat of the following mixture: Equal parts, by weight, of bran, ground oats, cornmeal, wheat middlings and meat meal, the latter of the best quality—that is, of the highest percentage of protein. This mixture is prepared by stirring it into any kind of boiled vegetables, such as potatoes, potato peelings, beets, turnips, apples, pumpkins, etc., and fed while warm. Mr. Rice has this mess put on to cook in a big kettle at about ten or eleven o'clock, the meal mixture stirred in, and then allowed to cool sufficiently that the hens can eat it. Then just before night a full feed of corn or corn and wheat is given to keep their digestive machinery busy until near morning. When the hen house is tight and warm—the wall being double and the space between the walls which are made tight by a covering of building paper, filled with straw—and fresh drinking water provided right along, this method is sure to prove satisfactory.

Our Brevity Symposium.

Readers of *A FEW HENS* are Invited to Answer Questions that Monthly Appear in These Columns, as Well as 'o Ask Questions to be Answered.

NO. 114.

What was your profit, per hen, during 1901? In our yard, the total value for eggs only, in 1901, has been \$3.20 per hen. Cost of keep, per head, \$1.08, leaving a net profit, per hen, of \$2.12, and each hen is still worth from 50 cents to \$1. Eggs reckoned at 25 cents per dozen.—Geo. Hall, East Islip, N. Y.

About \$2 per hen.—Robert Atkins, New York City.

I don't know. From 250 pullets I sold \$608.64 worth of eggs; cockerels, dressed, \$1.29; yearling hens, dressed, \$62.50. With 125 hens left, dressing a small shipment every week. Cost of feed, shells, etc., \$366.50. 239 pullets raised, and five males (breeders) during the year, which I have now.—Charles A. French, Sandypoint, Me. Cannot say until January 1st, but up to date 53 cents.—Matt G. Robson, Port Leyden, N. Y.

Buff Orpingtons.

Buff Plymouth Rocks, Black Minoras—fine birds,—and very White Wyandottes. Young stock for sale and eggs in season, at moderate prices. Address, MRS. A. P. ELLIOT, South Hadley, Mass.

NO. 115.

What machinery do you consider the most useful on a Poultry farm?

Wheelbarrow and feed cooker.—Wm. C. King, Hopkinton, Mass.

I think a bone cutter, feeder grinder, clover cutter, and grit crusher are necessary on a poultry farm. I do not think a root cutter is needed, as most good bone cutters will cut roots very well.—Edwin H. Hayes, Buffalo, N. Y. There are so many good articles of machinery used on a poultry farm, that it is hard to tell which is the most useful. My incubator and brooders have helped me to hatch and raise earlier and better, and therefore more profitable chickens than it would have been possible had I used only hens for hatching and brooding. Have always thought that my bone cutter is a very useful article, and am sure it has brought me good returns. But I guess the old hen herself is the most valuable and useful machine on a poultry plant, and with careful handling and proper treatment, is thoroughly within

control of the operator.—Harry C. Nunan, Cape Porpoise, Me.

Green bone cutters and incubators.

Don't know which I could do without.

—Matt G. Robson.

An alarm clock and a wheelbarrow.—Chas. A. French.

Incubators, brooders, bone mill, vegetable cutter, hand plow and cooking stove.—Geo. Hall.

The Prairie State Incubator

has long been recognized as the best incubator in the world. That is why the U. S. Department of Agriculture uses it exclusively. That's why it won 342 first premiums over all other makes of machines. This year we have made a catalog to fit such a machine. 50 tinted plate pages; 4 original paintings and over 700 half tone illustrations. Mailed free as long as they last. Write for catalogue No. 64.

PRairie STATE INCUBATOR CO., HOMER CITY, PA.

Largest Incubator and Brooder Factory in the World.

WHITE P. ROCKS. Heavy laying strain. Some good yearling hens; also sixty pullets, July 1st hatch, cheap if taken at once. Eggs for hatching in season, \$2 per 15; \$3 per 30. W. H. JONES, Jr., East Sandwich, Mass.

BLACK LANGSHANS Cockerels, \$1.00 each. BROWN LEGHORNS \$1.00 each. Eggs \$1.00. S. W. BRACKNEY, Santa Fe, Ohio.

BIG MAIL for Poultrymen. Insert your name in our Poultry Directory and receive poultry papers, incubator catalogues, etc., every day. Only ten cts. silver. POULTRY DIRECTORY CO., Goshen, Ind.

LARGE WHITE ROCKS (Hawkins-Kulp strain) and S. C. Brown Leghorns (Kulp-Dorsey). Heavy layers; farm raised. Ideal trap nests used. Eggs 15, \$1.00; 100, \$5.00. FRANK HARVEY, Box 7, Lansdowne, Md.

RABBITS

The only low-cost book on the Rabbit ever published to our knowledge, is "The Rabbit: How to Select, Breed and Manage the Rabbit and Belgian Hare, for Pleasure or Profit," by W. N. Richardson, a man of long experience with Rabbits. Third edition now ready, nicely illustrated, enlarged and much improved with breeders' directory. Price 25 cts. or with AMERICAN POULTRY ADVOCATE one year 40 cts. CLARENCE C. DEPUY, Publisher, Syracuse, N. Y.

Poultry Marker.

With the Marker here illustrated, any form of mark may be adopted by punching the web between the toes. A complete record of chicks from different parties and strains can thus be kept, as well as to know your birds wherever they may be. It may save you money and a valuable bird. It costs, postpaid,

25 cts.
Send all orders to us.
FIVE MARKERS
SENT FOR \$1.00.

I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, Hawkins strain, Standard bred from heavy layers, from \$1.50 up. Trap nests used. J. S. PAIGE, Athol, Mass.

No. 116.

How do you dispose of your hen manure, and what do you get for it?

We deposit in barrels, keep under cover, and sell it at 50 cents per barrel.—Geo. Hall.

I use some in a garden, where I raise stuff for the hens. The balance I put around plum and pear trees.—Chas. A. French.

I use it on my own ground. It brings the ground up in good shape.—Matt G. Robson.

Last Fall and Winter, 1900-01, the hen manure on my farm was carefully saved in barrels, and the following Spring used in the garden, mixed with seaweed, half and half. I got in return plenty of choice garden stuff, such as string beans, green peas, sweet corn, cucumbers, etc. This Fall I had small potatoes and mangel beets enough to last my poultry a good share of the Winter for vegetable foods. So you see it was easy for me to dispose of it, and the returns were large.—Harry C. Numan.

I sell my manure to my father, who puts it in his garden. I get about three cts. per cubic foot.—Edwin H. Hayes. Use it on the farm.—Wm. C. King.

No. 117.

What month of the year do you consider best for starting in the poultry business?

If houses are in tight condition and dry, then we should say January. There are many "ifs" to this question.—Wm. C. King.

I consider March and April the best months for starting in the poultry business.—Edwin H. Hayes.

September or October I consider the best months in which to start the poultry business, if one is making the start with stock. One has the Fall and Winter in which to get the stock into first-class condition, and by the following Spring ought to be in good shape to hatch out what chickens he wishes. If one were to start with eggs for hatching, April or May would perhaps be the best months, but starting in this way it would be longer before there would be any cash returns, excepting, perhaps, the sale of a few cockerels or some of the culs.—Harry C. Numan.

Any month when you have things ready.—Matt G. Robson.

Build houses in Summer, then they are dry in Fall. Start with pullets bought after the red mites put up shutters for Winter.—Chas. A. French.

November—for obvious reasons.—Geo. Hall.

Early Spring for the beginner; about March.—Robert Atkins, Esopus-on-Hudson, N. Y.

No. 118.

How much capital would you consider necessary to make a good start in the poultry business? \$5,000, properly expended.—Robert Atkins.

\$2,000, apportioned as follows: \$500 for buildings, etc., \$500 for as many fowls, and \$1,000 to carry you through the first year. Of course, this applies to a practical poultryman. We would

not advise a novice to invest more than a fourth of this amount. But start at the bottom, go slow, say 100 fowls, and with the necessary aptitude in three to four years a good paying farm.—Geo. Hall.

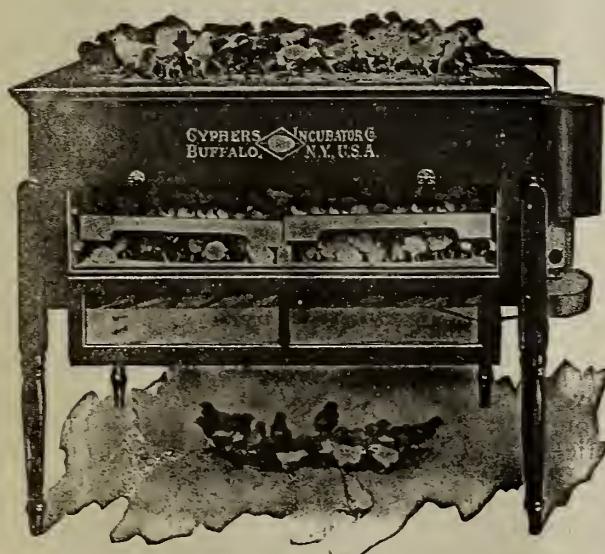
It is a hard problem. I had \$160, and a wife with a high valuation, but no cash. She stayed at home and raised chicks enough for another house, while I worked away to earn the raw material for that house. Then I came home and built it. I have about \$850 worth of material tied up in houses, yards, etc., and room for 258 hens, at nine square feet each, with not a cent expense for labor. Lumber is cheap here. \$1,500 is about the right amount here to start—exclusive of capital needed to buy grain before they pay much. A "wood butcher" needs less.—Chas. A. French.

If you have enough capital to build houses, get good stock, and all the grit you can pile into you, you will do better than if you had big capital.—Matt G. Robson.

Editorial Hints, December 15, 1901, A FEW HENS says, "Begin low—go slow." That's my motto. A breeding pen of ten females and one male of good, thoroughbred stock, in my way of thinking, would give a man a good start in the poultry business. \$20 to \$25 would buy a grand pen of utility birds that would put a man far on the road to success. A house, one must necessarily have to keep this flock. A good substantial house could be built for \$15. A good bone cutter

[Continued on page 92.]

GOLD MEDAL and HIGHEST AWARD At the Pan-American, October, 1901, were placed on **THE CYPHERS INCUBATOR.**



Time and time and time again the Cyphers 360-egg machine, in the hands of our customers, has hatched upwards of 300 chicks from 360 untested eggs. Allowing ten chicks to the hen, it would take thirty hens to hatch 300 chicks.

THE EVIDENCE:

"My largest hatch was 345 chicks out of 360 eggs."—J. F. Ramsey, Mortonville, Pa.
 "I got 305 chicks out of 318 fertile eggs."—Edw. Sharp, Genoa, N. Y.
 "I hatched 314 chicks out of my 360-egg Cyphers."—Herman Friedl, Haskell, Ind.
 "From 360 eggs we hatched 317 of the brightest, strongest chicks I ever saw."—Frank B. Taylor, Prompton, Pa.
 "From my No. 3 Cyphers, holding 360 eggs, hatched 311 chicks."—L. B. Hobart, Lake Crystal, Minn.
 "Out of your largest size incubator I hatched 314 good, healthy chicks."—H. Murr, Gordonville, Pa.
 "My incubator holds 360 eggs, and from one loading I got 301 chicks."—Jas. C. Myers, Oakes, Pa.
 "One hatch I obtained 327 strong, healthy chicks from the 360-egg Cyphers."—Sprague Bros., Florence, Ohio.

Think of the work and worry in caring for the thirty hens it would require to hatch 300 chicks, ten to each hen!

FIVE MINUTES morning and evening will take perfect care of the Cyphers 360-egg incubators. **THIS WE GUARANTEE.**

LITERALLY THOUSANDS of persons in every walk of life are doing as well as the few above quoted, and the smaller sizes of Cyphers Incubators (60, 120 and 220-eggs) do precisely as good work as this largest size; on this you can absolutely depend,

While you are about it, WHY NOT BUY THE BEST and know that you are right.

Illustrated descriptive 32-page circulars, English, German or Spanish, Free on request. Complete catalogue, 196 pages, 8 x 11 inches, 10 cents in stamps for postage. Ask for book No. 29, and address our nearest office.

CYPHERS INCUBATOR CO.,

BUFFALO, N. Y.,
or Court and Wilkeson Sts.

CHICAGO, ILLS.,
325 Dearborn St.

BOSTON, MASS.,
34 Merchants Row.

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.,
8 Park Place.

A FEW HENS.

EDITED BY

MICHAEL K. BOYER,

Hammonton, N. J.

Published Once a Month.

Sample Copy Free.

Price, Monthly, Three Cents.

By the Year, Twenty-Five Cents.

Send all orders to

**I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.,
PUBLISHERS.**

ADVERTISING RATE:

The rate per agate line is 15 cents each insertion; or 10 cents per line if order is for six months or more. About seven ordinary words make one line. There are fourteen lines in each inch space, single column.

Entered at the Post-Office at Boston, Mass., as second-class matter, by I. S. Johnson & Co., Publishers, 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

EDITORIAL.

All Aboard. The wide-awake poultry man knows that now is the time to plant that advertisement for the egg season. The customers are ready. Plans are already being made for Spring hatching, and the buyer is looking up the market. Note how the leading poultymen are rushing their advertisements into print. They know that the "early bird catches the worm."

"A word to the wise is sufficient." These fanciers and breeders are too wise to throw away money. They know that they cannot afford to be late with their announcements. Certainly, if it is to their interests to advertise early, it must be the same for the younger members of the fraternity.

All aboard! We are reaching a larger and better class of readers than ever before. We have the cream of the beginners—the beginners are buyers. A FEW HENS has a strong reputation for good results. Have you ever tried it? You should, if you want to do business.

All aboard! Come, make the trip with us. Determine to do business in 1902. The demand is here—can you supply it? The people want to know.

Red Albumen. A correspondent residing in Portsmouth, N. H., writes: "Will you kindly tell me what you think of the following receipt? Should you dare use it? I have taken it from the Utica *Globe*. Please answer it at your earliest convenience: One pound powdered albumen, mixed with one pound of red or black pepper. Dose, 2 teaspoonfuls to a quart of mixed feed for twelve hens. The albumen can be bought at a drug store."

The following information sent out by the New York Agricultural Experiment Station, of Geneva, N. Y., answers the question more fully than we can:

"Poultry-feeders throughout the Western part of New York have been much excited during the past few weeks by the exploiting of 'Red Albumen.' Doubtless many of them have been victimized; for druggists report demands for this material almost unprecedented even in the

sale of patent medicines, and so far as evidence collected by the Station goes to show, each purchaser has been defrauded.

"There are at least two preparations sold under the name of albumen, probably more; for the druggists in many places were evidently not supplied with the original material, but realized that the farmers were determined to be 'gold-bricked' anyway and so met the demand by substituting compounds from their own stock. One of the preparations, that reaching the Station under the label of the United States Salyx Co., New Concord, Ohio, has practically no feeding value as it contains only one-tenth of one per cent of protein (albumen) the remainder being almost wholly oxide of iron (red paint) and sand. No phosphorus was found, nor was there any evidence of strychnine or the newly discovered (?) 'alequet.' Unless fraud has been worked upon the Salyx Co., this is the original 'red albumen.'

"If so, instead of being worth 50 or 60 cents a pound, it is worth only from 1 to 2 cents a pound as 'Mineral red' or 'Ground Iron Ore' used for paint.

"Druggists, or others who have substituted some other product for the original 'red albumen,' have been less conscienceless toward the farmers; for they have sold them an albuminous compound, probably a by-product which contains 11 or 12 per cent of nitrogen or about 72 per cent protein. This sells for varying prices, depending upon the druggist's mood; but usually at the price fixed for the original article, 50 or 60 cents a pound. Animal meal, which supplies the best of albuminous matter for poultry, contains more than half as much protein and sells at from 3 to 5 cents a pound."

A letter just received from T. M. Wright, of New York, says: "Won't you please settle this much-discussed 'lien question' by reprinting this?" Then follows a clipping from the Bayonne (N. J.) *Daily Times*:

"For some time the press of the country has been busily engaged in discussing something referred to as 'Red Albumen.' Wholesale druggists have been interviewed, and they have declared that there is no such thing. Technically, they were right, though really they were wrong. Albumen is an animal product, originally made from blood or eggs. The so-called 'Red Albumen' comes from a little hamlet in the Argentine Republic, about five hundred miles back of Buenos Ayres. There it is known as 'Beckoe Albumen,' though because of its color it is frequently referred to as 'Red Albumen.' While the wholesale druggists declare that they have never heard of Red Albumen, if some of your readers will ask any drug house which has close connections with the South American countries for Beckoe Red Albumen, they will be apt to get some of it, although it is quite expensive, where, by the way, it is mined in a small way. The little hamlet lives almost wholly upon the proceeds of this Beckoe Albumen mine, the output of which is said to contain about 99 percent of the purest albumen, thus contradicting the general impression that albumen is purely an animal product.

"This whole discussion was precipitated by the statement of a gentleman in a newspaper. He declared that his hundred hens, which had not been laying for some time, began to lay as soon as they were fed equal parts of Red Albumen (given him by his brother, who had spent several years in the Argentine Republic) and Cayenne pepper. The hens, according to this gentleman, were soon laying seven dozen eggs a day, and kept that up for months without becoming broody. Here in the United States, persons interested in poultry are continually discoursing about the 200-egg-a-year hen, but in Beckoe and its immediate vicinity, the hen which does not lay more than 200 eggs in 365 days is not considered worthy to be kept. The people of Beckoe attribute this marvelous prolificacy to the mineral albumen which they get regularly, but after all, it is possible that the good people of the little Argentine hamlet are mistaken.

"I thought this might interest the many of your readers who keep poultry for the sake of the eggs which they get from them for the table."

**

The Best Layers. *The American Poultry Journal* endorses the experiments made on A FEW HENS Experimental Farm, as follows:

"An excellent study in egg production is presented in the recently published report of the records made at the experimental farms of M. K. Boyer, the able editor of A FEW HENS, and the experience of years has been put into the rearing, feeding and housing of the fowls on his place, with the sole view of demonstrating the practical qualities of the breeds, and the results possible of attainment in raising poultry for market purposes. The total number of his birds was 110. The period covered was from January 1st to July 1st, six months, including the natural laying season and a portion of the Winter season. The breeds and the number of birds were as follows: Barred Plymouth Rocks 12; White Plymouth Rocks 13; White Wyandottes 34; Silver Wyandottes 1; Light Brahmans 37; Rhode Island Reds 10; White Leghorns 1; White Wonders 2. The result shows to be true, what we have always advocated and found to be true in our own experience, and what the unprejudiced breeder will admit to be the case, namely, that any breed of fowls is just what you make it as regards laying qualities. Intelligent selection in mating and proper feeding and housing will build up a strain which will excel in egg production the average specimen of the breed. It is generally supposed that Leghorns and other Mediterranean breeds are the heaviest layers, and that Brahmans, Langshans and Cochins are the poorest. The White Leghorn in this contest laid 82 eggs during the six months. The White Wyandottes show the best average record, but this can be accounted for by the fact that in starting the plant, if we remember rightly, Mr. Boyer procured birds of this variety from strains of known value as egg producers, and there are a sufficient number in the contest to enable him to arrive at something like a fair average. One White Wyandotte laid 109

eggs, one 104 and another 101. These were the three highest records, all birds competing. The six poorest layers in the White Wyandotte class laid 280 eggs, or an average of 46 and a fraction each, and the poorest of them laid 42. There is not a variety in the contest but what some individual specimen laid more eggs than the average of the six Wyandottes. The best records made by the Barred Rocks was 101, and the poorest 41. The best Light Brahma record was 96, and the poorest 34. In Rhode Island Reds it stands 93 and 35. The highest individual record for the last month was that of a White Rock hen, she having laid 20 eggs. We believe that the above analysis of the report is sufficiently lengthy to illustrate the point we make. There is a never-ending stream of 'records' and articles appearing in the poultry press to show that the writer's favorite breeds are the best layers. These are misleading, and the amateur should have the matter placed before him in a proper light, for the reason that the supposed egg production governs, in a majority of cases, the selection of the varieties to be bred. We have seen beautifully prepared tables, from a theoretical standpoint, giving the number of eggs which birds of each variety will lay in a year, but they are not worth the paper on which they are printed. If two flocks of the same variety will be taken by the reader, and one be warmly housed this Winter and fed a balanced egg-producing ration, the other be less warmly housed and fed an exclusive grain diet, the force of our remarks will be demonstrated to the reader's entire satisfaction. We often read of two flocks of different varieties being kept by a breeder who, as he states, gives them both the same care and attention, feeds them alike and, in fact, keeps them under exactly similar conditions. One breed will lay exceedingly well, and the other will hardly pay for its keep. The breeder therefore comes naturally to the conclusion that one of the varieties is far superior to the others, and he becomes an ardent advocate of the one and the enemy of the other; generally discarding it and airing the matter in some poultry journal.

"Some one else may have experimented with the same two varieties, and have obtained just the opposite results. He therefore relates his success with the breed which the first party claims as a failure. The uninformed beginner does not know which to believe, and both parties are accused of malice toward the breed which has not proven successful with them. In nine cases out of ten the trouble lies in the fact that one party has, for instance, Mr. Boyer's 109-egg strain, and the other has the 46-egg strain. We have seen flocks of Brahmans that would lay two to one more eggs than some flocks of Leghorns. We have seen Plymouth Rocks that would lay close to 200 eggs a year, and specimens of the same breed that would not lay 50 in the same length of time."

Feeding Stuffs. The New York Experiment Station Bulletin No. 198, comments on feeding stuffs, from which we make the following extracts: "It is gratifying to note that

the unmixed, or what perhaps may be properly termed the standard feeding stuffs, such as cotton seed meal and linseed oil meals, the gluten meals and feeds, the brewers residues and hominy feeds, are of uniformly good quality, and are practically as good as the guarantees.

"The most numerous discrepancies between guarantees and actual composition occur with the mixed goods, of which oat hulls are undoubtedly a component. These are the goods which in many instances bear such name as 'chop feed,' 'corn and oat feed,' 'mixed feed,' etc., which lead the purchaser to conclude that the mixtures are made up of corn or oats. They have the appearance of being corn and oats, because cornmeal or hominy feed and oat hulls are present.

The protein guaranteed is usually less than ten per cent, often less than nine per cent., and in some brands less than eight per cent, but even these low percentages are not always maintained, because of an evident overdose of the worthless oat hulls.

"The prominence of oat hulls in some of these mixtures is seen in the large proportion of fibre which they carry. The only grain product which supplies fibre generously is oat hulls, and when a mixture containing a considerable proportion of cornmeal or hominy feed shows twelve per cent of fibre and upwards, it is safe to conclude that oat hulls have been introduced. The same is often true when the fibre is less than twelve per cent. Attention is invited to the percentages of fibre given in the preceding tables.

THE EASY BONE CUTTER

HUMPHREY

There is no one thing which has done more to make poultry raising **profitable** than the feeding of green bone. There is no onething which has done so much to make feeding green bone possible as the **HUMPHREY Green Bone and Vegetable CUTTER**.

Why? Simply because the Humphrey is the only machine which a poultry raiser can use without deciding that it is more trouble than it is worth. That's why the Humphrey is so rapidly displacing all other machines. You find no Humphrey machines standing idle in the back yard. People who buy them, use them. It is the simplest in construction (only three working parts) and the easiest turning bone cutter made. It's the open-hopper machine—no chopping bones to pieces with an axe to pack them in a cylinder. If the Humphrey isn't the best machine, you don't want it. Try it and see.

We Guarantee that it will cut more bone, in less time, with less labor than any other bone cutter made; that it will cost less for repairs and give better general satisfaction all around. If it doesn't do it, you get your money back. Try it for yourself and see. It's simply great for cutting vegetables and kraut. Send for our Book; it gives much valuable information, also contains blanks for a year's egg record. We send it free on request.

HUMPHREY & SONS, Box 23, JOLIET, ILL.

SALES AGENTS.

JOSEPH BRECK & SONS, Boston, Mass.
JOHNSON & STOKES, Philadelphia.
GRIFFITH & TURNER CO., Baltimore.
SURE HATCH INCB. CO., Clay Center, Neb.
E. J. BOWEN, Portland, Oregon, Seattle, Wash. and San Francisco.

F.A.H.C.

"Many genuine mixtures of corn and oats are sold. These seem to be more abundant, that is, they constitute a larger proportion of the 'chop feeds' found in the market, than was the case when the Station first began to collect samples of this class of goods. The genuineness of these mixtures is seen in part in the low proportion of fibre which ranges between three per cent and seven per cent, and in part in their general appearance. The presence of ground oat hulls is made evident by a characteristic mechanical condition, and negatively by the absence of the crushed oat grains. It would not be difficult for farmers to so educate their eyes as to easily detect inferior oat hull mixtures.

"It is claimed, probably for good reason, that much of the cornmeal sold in the State is mixed with hominy feed. While such a mixture is little, if any, inferior in feeding value to pure cornmeal, the purchaser generally sustains financial injury, because if he wishes for hominy feed he can usually purchase it at less price than that paid for the fraudulent cornmeal. Proof that this lighter color is not caused by grinding in white corn is difficult, because chemically and microscopically hominy feed is very similar to the maize grain of which it was part.

"It is fair to conclude, also, that the by-product from the manufacture of starch are used to mix with cornmeal whenever they cost less than the latter. This fact was made evident at a public hearing before a committee of the New York Legislature at the time legislation concerning the sale of feeding stuffs was pending. Very recently a jobber in feeding stuffs located in New York has issued a circular to millers advising them how they can 'make cornmeal, in order to meet competition,' by mixing corn bran with cornmeal in the proportion of one to five.

"Without discussing here the question of the relative value of cornmeal and the mixture, this practice, when not clearly understood, is a dishonest imposition upon the consumer, because if he wishes for corn bran in his ration he can buy it for less money than he can cornmeal. Moreover, any miller who fraudulently descends to such unworthy means of sustaining his trade becomes legally liable to a fine."

Editorial Geo. Case, Haverhill, Chit-Chat. Mass., writes: "In direct contrast to the difficulty experienced by the proprietor of Friedenheim Poultry Yards in securing a flock of Buff Orpingtons, I would like to state to your readers how easily I obtained a small breeding pen of these truly wonderful fowls. Observing that J. M. Williams & Co., North Adam, Mich., seemed to have rather the best of other Buff Orpington breeders, I placed an order with them for one \$5 sitting of eggs last May. In due time they arrived, and six chicks was the result of this one sitting. A kitten killed one, and the others grew and thrived daily, until now, when fully matured. There is one cockerel and four pullets. Could anything be better or rather easier than

TO make cows pay, use Sharples Cream Separators. Book 'Business Dairying' & Cat. 247 free. W. Chester, Pa.

this? But best of all, all the birds are evenly matched in color, clear buff. They are indeed a handsome lot to look at, and if the single mating system will do for this breed, I can certainly hope for grand results from this small beginning."

At the Pan-American poultry show, Niagara Farm, of Rensselaerville, N. Y., won on White Wyandottes, second on hen, fifth on cockerel, and special for best shaped hen. On Pekin ducks, special for best hen and four other regular prizes. At Elmira, N. Y., December 16 to 20, won all first prizes on White Wyandottes and Pekin ducks, excepting hen. How is that for utility stock? Messrs. W. R. Curtiss & Co., the proprietors of Niagara Farm, announce that they have lots of good breeding birds left which they will sell at \$1.50 each and upward. We have done business with this firm for a number of years, and have always found them reliable, and can indorse both them and their stock.

Missouri is becoming quite a poultry state, as the following facts and figures, which we glean from the *Globe Democrat*, will show:

"A short time ago the State labor bureau gave out a statement of the shipments made during 1900 of the various products of the farm, orchard, forest and mines, which, when compared with

the previous year, showed a very material increase in many commodities. The aggregate value of total shipments of poultry and eggs, as shown by said statement was \$12,571,467.83, being an increase of almost a half million dollars over the previous year. With a view to showing the relative importance of the poultry industry, as compared with stable productions of Missouri, Chief Clerk M. V. Carroll, of the labor bureau, has made some comparisons of values with astonishing results. These calculations were very carefully prepared. The prices by which values were computed are conservative, being an average of the current prevailing prices in forty

60 cents per dozen. Lt. Brahma eggs. Hens from eggs from Boyer. Fitch strain. Cocks from eggs from Silberstein's exhibition pens of pedigree birds. M. E. Hammond, Hackettstown, N. J.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.

Bred for eggs as well as fancy points. \$1 per sitting of 13. Honest dealing guaranteed. Address, H. N. DINSEN, 117 Barclay St., Perth Amboy, N. J.

Does Your Lamp Smoke?
That means uneven heat and danger of explosion.
Don't run any risk. Put a
Hydro-Safety Lamp
on your Incubator and Brooder and save oil,
attention and avoid all danger. Water jacket
keeps burner cool. Price, 75c. to \$2.70. Cata-
logue of all incubator supplies **FREE**.
L.R. OAKES, Mfr. No. 2, 6th St., Bloomington, Ind.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS, bred for size and heavy laying. Cockerels after Oct. 1, \$1 and \$1.50. Orders booked now. B. A. Pitman, Appleton, Me.

My BROWN LEGHORNS
are great layers. Cockerels and pullets for sale after September 15. Also two cocks. All pure bred. Write. LEE SHORTT, Lower Cabot, Vermont.

BRICAULT'S BRED-TO-LAY WHITE WYANDOTTES

Are bred systematically for layers by the individual record method. **C. BRICAULT, M. D. V.**, (Formerly Lawrence, Mass.) Andover, Mass.

EVERY BOY HIS OWN TOY MAKER.

Tells how to make all kinds Toys, Steam Engines, Photo Cameras, Windmills, Microscopes, Electric Telegraphs, Telephones, Magic Lanterns, Aeolian Harps, Boats, from a rowboat to a schooner; also Kites, Balloons, Masks, Wagons, Toy Houses, Bow and Arrow, Pop Guns, Slings, Stilts, Fishing Tackle, Rabbit and Bird Traps, and many others. All is made so plain that a boy can easily make them. 20 handsome illus. This great book by mail 10c, 3 for 25c. C. E. DEPUY, Pub, Syracuse, N.Y.

Bred for Laying.

White Leghorns, **Brown Leghorns,**
Buff Leghorns, **White Wyandottes,**
White Minorcas, **White Guineas,**
Pearl Guineas, **Pekin Ducks,**

Cornish Indian Games.

Eggs for Hatching, \$1.00 per 15; \$2.00 per 40 eggs.

JAMES M. SMITH, Perkiomenville, Pa.

MINORCAS.

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCAS.

These birds lay the largest and whitest of eggs, and have been bred twelve years for heavy layers. Farm raised, vigorous, handsome.

Prompt replies to inquiries. Moderate prices.

Catalogue free. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Mrs. GEO. E. MONROE, Box B, Dryden, N. Y.

Member Am. E. Minorca Club.

John A. Salzer Seed Co. LACROSSE WIS

different localities in the state during the last year. The average prices realized for live poultry throughout the state during 1900, as determined by the aforesaid method, was six cents per pound; dressed poultry eight cents per pound, and eggs ten and a half cents per dozen. The values of all other commodities were determined in a like manner. Grouped together the aggregate values of all the shipments made in Missouri during 1900, of wheat, corn, oats, flax seed, rye, barley, timothy seed, cane seed, castor beans, broom corn, hay, straw and apples enough to feed the empire, and the insignificant and unostentatious Missouri hen will beat the aggregate by \$75,000. Missouri's timber interests are generally regarded as very extensive, as we produce vast quantities of finest short-leaf yellow pine in the United States, besides almost all varieties of hardwood lumber, in the production of which thousands of persons are employed. But for the purpose of comparison, aggregate the values of last year's shipment of pine and hardwood lumber, logs, piling, walnut logs, railroad ties, fence and mine posts, cooperage and cordwood; then add to this the value of all the shipments of butter, cheese, milk, game, fish, fur, feathers, lard, tallow, hides, pelts, wool, potatoes, a tremendous array which includes the combined industries of the forests and dairies, with the other items for good measure, and chick-abiddy is still ahead \$48,000. Our commonwealth is known throughout civilization as the "land with the big red apple," and our fruit interests are immense. We likewise produce the finest cotton known to commerce, and have within our borders the grandest melon-producing area (Southeast Missouri) in the United States, all of which is known to most of our citizens. But here is another comparison.

"Place in one column the value of all last year's shipments of apples, peaches, grapes, plums, strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, fresh fruit, melons, wine, cedar, vinegar, potatoes, onions, vegetables, canned goods and nursery stock; add to this the butter, cheese, milk, game, fish, furs, feathers, hides, lard, tallow, wool, cotton and tobacco; then to the total dump in the value of Missouri's total shipment of coal, the sum of which shows a fat ledger footing, and so it does—but the hen is yet \$40,000 ahead. The value of the poultry and eggs shipped by Missouri's producers during 1900 amounted to almost one-fifth of the cattle, hogs, horses, mules and sheep shipped during the time."

**

Chas. A. French, Sandypoint, Maine, writes: "I am sorry to see the hens ahead of the pullets in A FEW HENS' Experimental Farm notes. I have always preached and practiced the doctrine that pullets are the most profitable. Some of my neighbors will be sure to say that I am away off. They will believe you instead of me. I know they will say they saw it in their poultry paper. I have quoted long extracts from *Farm-Poultry* in support of my practice (not theory), when you were on the editorial staff of that paper. Now

you come forward with proof that it was all bosh. My pullets last year ended the year with a record of 140 eggs each."

We admit that as a general thing, pullets, when early hatched, give the best records, but there are exceptions, and we did have that exception on A FEW HENS Experimental Farm. Too much reliance must not be placed upon pullets, neither must too much distrust be placed upon the hens. Both are useful. In other words, we are not advocates of the plan of depending entirely upon pullets, disposing of them after a year's work. We tried that plan, and we gave the yearlings a trial, and our conviction is that we lost when we disposed of our stock before it was two years old.

E. O. Schlaaf, Woodbury, N. J., writes: "I have been breeding White Wyandottes for six years from the best laying strains. A carefully kept record from September 1, 1899, to September 31, 1900, shows an average of 191 eggs each. I have this season ten breeding pens—one male to ten females in each pen. Two pens are yearling hens, and eight pens are March and April-hatched pullets. The eggs at present (January 3) show from 70 to 80 per cent fertility. I have been advertising in A FEW HENS the past three years, and have always had fair results from it."

The Chicago Poultry Show, to be held in that city, January 20 to 25, inclusive, as is its annual custom, makes a special feature of dressed poultry and eggs, offering prizes for same. Ribbons are to be awarded instead of cash.

The Boston and New York shows are in progress while we go to press. The dressed poultry and egg departments of the Boston show this year is better than ever before, and the prizes more liberal, as high as ten dollars being offered on single winnings in poultry and eggs. We hope to have something further to say regarding both shows in our next issue.

INCUBATORS CHEAP. Double case Lincoln, new, \$5. 290-eggs Star, used one season, \$21. 200-eggs Star, used one season, \$17.90. 220-eggs Cypliers, \$19. 130-eggs Star, \$15. 110-eggs Lincoln, used one season, \$9. Five Star Brooders, 200-chick size, used two seasons, cost \$20 each, will sell for \$6 each. If you want an incubator here is your chance.

JAMES M. SMITH, Perkiomenville, Montg. Co., Pa.

WANTED. Situation on large, up-to-date poultry farm by single man. Or will run one on shares. Seven years' experience. Reference given if required.

W. DARLING, South Setauket, L. I., N. Y.

Green Cut Bone.

We have a capacity of putting out 1000 pounds a week. Guaranteed fresh and strictly first-class. Graduated price list: 10 lb. box, 75c.; 20 lbs., \$1.25; 50 lbs., \$2.75; 100 lbs., \$4.00, f. o. b. Orders promptly filled.

BURRELL BROTHERS, Butchers,
18 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

GEORGE WASHINGTON



had a sure little hatchet; it cut down a cherry tree. Our
LITTLE HATCHIT INCUBATOR

is a sure "hatch it" because it hatches chickens just the same as our larger machines. Made of California red wood, three walls, cold rolled, 12 oz. copper tank. Hydro-safety lamp, Climax Safety heater and celebrated corrugated wafer regulator. Holds 75 eggs and sold at a low price. Just right for beginners or owners of small flocks. Mammoth Catalogue is now ready; full of practical information, hundreds of actual photographs and testimonials of actual users. Send for one. Write nearest House.

SURE HATCH INCUBATOR CO., Clay Center, Nebr., or Columbus, Ohio.

Banner Egg Food and Tonic.



Now is the Time You Want Eggs.

By feeding your fowls a little Banner Egg Food and Tonic your fowls will lay lots of eggs, and you can double your profits, as this is the season of the year when fresh-laid eggs are scarce. Remember, this Tonic does not force your hens to lay, it only brings them up to the pink of condition which is necessary for egg production. To those who have never used it, we simply ask you to give it a trial and be convinced.

Prices. 1 lb. can, 25c., by mail, 40c. Five cans, \$1, on board of express in New York. Our immense illustrated Poultry Supply Catalogue, Free.

EXCELSIOR WIRE AND POULTRY SUPPLY CO., DEPT. H.,
W. V. RUSS, Prop. 26 and 28 Vesey St., New York City.

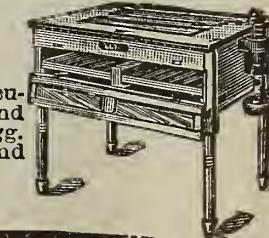
200-Egg Incubator for \$12.80

The simplicity of the Stahl incubators created a demand that forced the production to such great proportions it is now possible to offer a first-class 200-egg incubator for \$12.80. This new incubator is an enlargement of the famous

WOODEN HEN

recognized the most perfect small hatcher. This new incubator is thoroughly well made; is a marvel of simplicity, and so perfect in its working that it hatches every fertile egg. Write for anything you want to know about incubators. Send for the new free illustrated catalogue.

GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.



There were found on sale in New York State during 1901, six brands of cotton seed meal, five of linseed meal, three of gluten feeds, six of hominy and sugar corn feeds, six proprietary mixed feeds and two poultry feeds, which were sold illegally. Besides these there were many brands which were sold at exorbitant prices for the food nutrients supplied, or which were composed in part of practically worthless materials.

For instance, one brand of cotton seed meal, selling at prices equal to those for prime goods, contained but 24 per cent of protein, instead of 43 to 46 per cent, as did the others. Of oat feeds, several were found with from 22 to 30 per cent of fibre, while whole ground oats contains about 12 per cent; brands of corn and oat feeds were quite numerous which contained from 13 to 18 per cent of fibre, while other mixed feeds of similar character, and selling for no more, contained only 6 or 7 per cent. Mixture of oat hulls is clearly indicated where fibre percentage runs large, and oat hulls are no more "concentrates" than oat straw, nor are they more valuable.

These facts are taken from Bulletin No. 198 of New York Agricultural Experiment Station (Geneva), on Inspection of Feeding Stuffs, and indicate clearly the necessity for care in buying feeds. Especially this season, when prices are sure to be high, feeders should be certain of the composition of the goods they buy, and of the law-abiding character of the manufacturer. To secure full information along the lines indicated, and useful suggestions as to the purchase of feeds, requires only a postal card request for this bulletin, addressed to the Station.

The December 21st issue of *Practical Farmer*, Philadelphia, Pa., is devoted to incubators and incubation, and there is a fund of valuable information in that issue. Editor A. F. Hunter has certainly made a big hit in planning the edition. A copy of that number will be sent to anyone for five cents, by addressing as above.

P. H. Jacobs, who for a number of years so ably conducted the *Poultry Keeper*, has severed his connection with the same. Mr. Jacob's time is almost wholly taken up with matters outside the poultry field.

E. N. Barker has accepted the position as editor of the *Poultry Monthly*, in place of F. H. Valentine, who resigned last month.

[BREVITY SYMPOSIUM—Continued.]

would be a great convenience and probably pay good interest on the money invested, say \$10. A few dollars to be expended in grain, water fountains, grit boxes, etc., would make it convenient. Incubators, brooders, more houses, larger stock and more profit one can grow too. \$100 judiciously expended, always keeping our motto in view, will be sufficient money I think with which to make a good

start. If eggs for hatching were bought instead of stock, the first expenditure would, perhaps, be a little less, but have always thought it more satisfactory to start with the fowls.—Harry C. Nunan.

I believe it would depend upon the person starting out in this business, but I should say from \$500 to \$10,000.—Edwin H. Hayes.

With farm and buildings ready, I could start on \$1,500 in good shape.—Wm. C. King.

NO. 119.

What season of the year is the most profitable in your trade?

September, October, November and December.—Wm. C. King.

July and August are my most profitable months.—Edwin H. Hayes.

July and August is the most profitable season in my trade as regards market poultry and eggs. This place, being a Summer resort, dressed poultry of all sizes bring extra good prices, and eggs average about 25 cents per dozen those months. March and April, when there is a good demand for eggs for hatching purposes, and the Fall months, when I sell a goodly amount of breeding stock, are especially profitable seasons of the year for me.—Harry C. Nunan.

Don't know. One season it is eggs and meat stock. The dullest time, as a

PARTRIDGE and Golden Wyandotte cockerels. H. DOTY, Chatham, N. Y.

Pres. McKinley's life and assassin, Lincoln & Grant's death, numerous photographs, 450 pages, cloth, postpaid \$1.35. Sexton, Prospect Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

DINE ROCK strain Light Brahmans. Eggs 20 for \$1.00. **PINE ROCK POULTRY RANCH**, Clinton Hollow, N. Y. N. A. Taylor, Proprietor.

FOR SALE. Ten-Acre Poultry Farm, two dwellings, 300 laying hens, stock and fixtures, cheap for cash. J. F. CLARKE, West Southport, Maine.

EGGS.

That's what you want, from Bock's pure bred **Barred Plymouth Rocks**. Bred for heavy laying, combined with large carcasses. \$1.50 per sitting. Incubator eggs, \$5 per 100.

W. H. BOCK, R. D. No. 1, Carnegie, Pa.

THE IDEAL

THE IDEAL TRAP NEST

SHOWS THE HEN

THAT LAID THE EGG.

Reliable, convenient, simple, inexpensive.

This is the trap nest that you have been waiting for.

IT IS PRACTICAL.

Used in more large flocks, and endorsed by more practical users than any other trap nest on earth.

Ideal Egg-Record Sheets,
Ideal Aluminum Leg Bands.

The best of everything for the Record Keeper Circulars free. Satisfaction guaranteed.

F. O. WELLCOME,
YARMOUTH, MAINE.

rule, is about the holidays; might say December and January are the dullest. The rest of the year a falling off in one branch means a rise in the other. Matt G. Robson.

July to April. Then the growing stock begin to eat the proceeds of the layers, and the first item of profit is dressed cockerels. This is where eggs are the main issue.—Chas. A. French.

Spring and early Summer, when eggs are sold for hatching, and Fall when surplus stock is disposed of.—Geo. Hall.

Spring.—Robert Atkins.

Correction. Matt G. Robson writes that in his reply to question No. 111 (December issue), it should read November and December, instead of November alone.

WANTED!

Money earns 50 per cent. if you order now. I have hundreds of young stock on free range that must be sold. Many are from my

Choice Exhibition Matings.

Line bred since 1892, and bred to win. Also great **Egg Producers**, bred from best laying hens, and earliest maturing pullets, mated with proper males, line bred since 1888. Hundreds of cockerels, \$2 to \$5. Pullets, \$1.50 to \$3. Special prices on pairs, trios and pens White Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, White Wyandottes and Light Brahmans.

Elegant 32-page descriptive catalogue, free.

ELM POULTRY YARDS, HARTFORD, CONN.

Choice CUT CLOVER

The best on the market, cut in one-eighth inch lengths and all long stems sifted out. The best and cheapest egg food you can buy. \$1.25 per 100 lbs.; \$5 per 500 lbs.; \$10.00 per 1,000 lbs.; \$20 per ton.

100 Red Belgian Hares, \$1 to \$2 each. 300 first-class White Wyandottes, yearlings and young stock, \$1 to \$2 each. Catalogue. Order at once.

C. A. STEVENS & CO., Box 7, Wilson, N. Y.

ARATOMA

FARM

Katonah, (Westchester Co.) New York.

We have at all times **Choice Stock** for sale. Also **Eggs for Hatching**. Write us your wants.

Mountain View Farms White Leghorns

have been carefully selected and bred for over ten years for heavy laying, by their owner, F. L. DuBois, on his farms at Loyd, N. Y. Making fancy market eggs a specialty. After using stock from Burpee, Knapp Bros. and C. H. Wyckoff since 1895, on my original stock, which were good White Leghorns, and with the results they are giving on my farms, and with others, I am fully convinced of having as good a strain of S. C. White Leghorns, for eggs, size and vigor, as there exists today, as a test will convince you. Eggs for hatching \$1, 15; \$3, 50; \$5, 100.

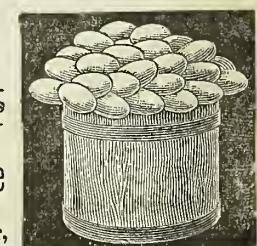
A PECK OF EGGS

a day is enough. Our **ALBUMEN** Tonic brings them. Thirty cents one-half pound, by mail.

The Nimble Sixpence

Poultry Yards,

C. N. Tillotson, Proprietor,
Box 289, Boonton, N. J.



New Questions.

120. What is the cause of worms in poultry, and how do you treat your fowls so afflicted?
 121. How do you treat "slight colds?"
 122. How do you disinfect your houses?
 123. What are the advantages and drawbacks to poultry culture in your locality?
 124. What combination do you find the most profitable with the poultry business?
 125. How often do you introduce new stock in your flocks, and how do you do it?
 126. How do you protect your stock from rats and other enemies?

Belated Odds and Ends.

Here are Some Odds and Ends That Came too Late to be Classified, but Interesting Nevertheless.

F. O. Wellcome, Yarmouth, Me., writes: "I want to tell your readers of the good start (or was it a bad start?) made by one of my Barred Rock pullets. She was hatched March 31st. Early in August she showed so much more color than the others that I barbled her. She matured rapidly, but did not make as good growth as some of her mates. September 6th, the day that our President was shot, she laid her first egg. She skipped the 7th, but laid again the 8th, and every day thereafter up to and including the 26th, when broodiness shut off the eggs. Making 19 eggs in 19 days; 20 in all, 21 days. About a week before she laid the last egg on the 26th, she began to show broodiness. No. 2 in the same lot of pullets, is a larger and much better marked bird. She also laid her first egg the 6th of September, but she has only laid eight up to date of October 2nd."

Elgar Warren, Wolfboro, N. H., writes: "Here is the whole thing in a nut shell. If you are going to keep hens keep good ones, and keep just one kind. Don't put too much money into houses. Hens are not fastidious about the architecture of their abode. Three square meals a day are more important to them than style, and they will lay as many eggs in a dry goods box as in a palace. Get out your chicks early, so that they will begin to lay in the Fall. Feed generously, according to the most improved methods. Take a good poultry paper and heed its suggestions. Invest 50 cents in a copy of my book '200 Eggs in a Year,' cater to the local trade in eggs for hatching in the Spring, and if you have something pretty smooth, try an advertisement in A FEW HENS. Keep the poultry house clear, and feed no unprofitable stock. Don't let the hens get into your wife's flower bed or your neighbor's garden. By giving these things earnest heed, you will enjoy the work, and have shiekels to spend on the book agent when he comes around."

We have before us a copy of the Manhattan, Kansas, *Industrialist*, which gives information regarding a farmers' short course at the Kansas State Ag-

ricultural College. Every branch of live stock is handled. The poultry course will be held February 17 to 22, under the direction of C. H. Rhodes, of Topeka, a prominent Western poultry judge and breeder. It is gratifying to see the various Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations taking up this poultry work. With such help the industry becomes more secure every year.

Prof. A. A. Brigham, in the 14th Annual Report of the Rhode Island Experiment Station, says: "The success of the brooding experiments conducted in the biological laboratory seems to indicate that in a room kept at a temperature of about 70 degrees, 'squab broilers' may be grown in eight weeks which will command the top price in the New York market. No outdoor exercise was given the chicks, which were marketed at eight to ten weeks old. Selected lots were, after ten or twelve weeks in the laboratory, transferred to the pipe-brooder house, where they continued to thrive. Some of these were later sold as large broilers, and several lots were afterwards placed out of doors, where they developed into excellent fowls, some of the pullets commencing to lay at five or six months old. The interest and intelligence continuously shown in the management of these chickens have, it is

true, been very important factors in the success of these experiments. The experiments have also further emphasized the desirability of most thorough investigation of the whole subject of chicken raising, including especially the factors of mating and management of the breeding fowls which furnish the eggs, the subject of incubation, and the brooding problem proper.

"The very large death rate of chicks reared by the usual artificial means during the Winter and early Spring in the changeable climate of New England has been, and still is, a discouraging feature in the business of raising broilers and early chickens. The Station biologist has shown how the mortality may be kept down to ten per cent or even lower. His investigation of the causes of deaths of chicks kept in ordinary brooders shows that the mortality results

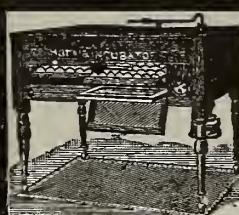
HAVEN'T SOLD all my White Rocks yet. They're going. H. D. Hopkins, Montpelier, Vt.

ADVANCE TRAP NEST

Patented. Is guaranteed to work longer in a pen, where there is litter, than any other without cleaning Circular. W. DARLING, South Setauket, L. I., N. Y.

White Wyandottes

Improve your flock with one of my farm raised, bred for business cockerels. Birds ready October 1st. NATHAN WEST, Cobalt, Conn.



The Records of Poultrymen show that the **SUCCESSFUL**

is taking the lead among Incubators for safety and success.

St. Augustine, Fla., April 31, 1901.
I made one hatch that proved a 100 per center.
C. F. WINTON.

Sold at a low rate and guaranteed in every way. We have a new catalogue fully illustrated and filled with happy thoughts on question of Poultry Culture. Published in 5 languages—5 separate books. English edition, 154 pages, 4 cents postage. Others 80 pages, free.

Des Moines Incubator Co., Box 423 Des Moines, Iowa.
or Box 423 Buffalo, N. Y.

WINTER EGGS HOW TO GET THEM.

Selection, Care and Food of Laying Hens.

The above is the title of a new book. The latest in the Farm-Poultry series; PRICE 25 cts. In many respects it will be the most valuable book we have ever published, because it treats of one subject only, of which every poultry raiser, large or small, wants to know all that is new, or best, namely, how to get the most eggs in winter when prices are high.

THE BOOK will be sent postpaid on receipt of 25 cents in cash or postage stamps; or we will send the book and a year's subscription to Farm-Poultry both for \$1.

SPECIAL OFFER.

FARM-POULTRY, A FEW HENS, WINTER EGGS,	Semi Monthly one year Monthly, HOW TO GET THEM.	\$1.00 .25 .25
--	---	----------------------

ALL THREE FOR \$1.10.

Send all orders to us with cash, P. O. or Express money order.

FARM-POULTRY PUB. CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

largely from disease induced by unfavorable temperature.

"The outbreak of goose cholera in Eastern Rhode Island, which was not reported to this Station until over three thousand geese had died of the disease, emphasizes the importance of notifying the Station promptly of any suspicious cases of sickness in fowls. Doubtless the loss of several thousands of dollars could have been avoided if the attention of the State officials had been promptly called to the first development of the deadly disease. As it was, the biologist responded promptly and ascertained the cause of the deaths. The deplorable condition of the turkey-raising industry in Rhode Island is excuse sufficient for again urging that funds be provided by State appropriation for the further investigation of the destructive 'blackhead' disease. Post mortem examinations by the Station biologist of several specimens of dead turkeys sent on from other states prove, beyond question, the presence of this insidious disease in districts far removed from Rhode Island. Its prevention thus becomes a matter of national importance, and fully warrants an appropriation being made for investigation by the United States Department of Agriculture."

Artificial Incubation and Brooding.

Pointers on Artificial Methods that are Worth Remembering.

- Do not allow a draft in the machine.
- Clean out the soot from the chimney flues.
- Set the machine up level and see that it remains level.
- Read the manufacturer's directions and comply with them.
- This is the season when the broiler industry commences.
- An incubator does not leave the nest. A hen does if she wants to.
- See that everything is in perfect order before putting in the eggs.
- An incubator will set when it is set. A hen will set when she wants to.
- Use good oil and trim the lamps at least once a day, and oftener if the oil is poor.
- An incubator does not do a lice-hatching business; the hens do, and too often it is all they do hatch.
- An incubator does not fight and break the eggs. A hen does, and she eats them and teaches others.
- Remove infertile eggs and dead germs on the sixth or eighth day, and test again about the fifteenth day.
- It is hard to give up old ideas sometimes, but the fact remains that the day of the setting hen is passing.
- An incubator hatches chicks or ducks out in large bunches, thus making it easy to raise them. Hens hatch them out in small bunches.
- Start the lamp with a new wick that has been soaked in vinegar and dried—this will have a tendency to stop the lamp smoking.
- The incubators will soon be started. It will be best to look them over carefully and see if everything is in perfect working order.

An incubator will set in the house or cellar. The fact is, the hen is boss, not you, and she will use her own sweet pleasure about the whole business.

An incubator makes it easy to enlarge the poultry business. Hens have a failing of hatching enough lice and mites to make it next to impossible to raise enough poultry to have a comfortable income.

An incubator is right on hand when you want it. No notions about it. Hens you can set and feed, and can make every arrangement to hatch early chicks, but the hens, nine times out of every ten, will not set until late, and perhaps not at all.

When the hatching is well over, the machine should be opened and the unhatched eggs removed. It is our practice to allow the chicks to remain in the machine for the first 24 hours, at a temperature of from 90 to 94 degrees, transferring them to the brooders about the time they should receive their first feed.

An incubator will hatch one hundred eggs for 25 cents worth of oil. Hens enough to hatch one hundred eggs will eat forty cents worth of grain, break forty-two eggs, chill forty more, and put in a whole season trailing around caring for one chick apiece; besides, these same hens have not laid an egg to help pay the freight.

The Best Work
can be done only by a good machine—the best machine. We feel certain that if you examine the
Marilla
Incubators and Brooders
(Hot Water or Hot Air,) you will be convinced that they will give you better satisfaction than any other machines made. We sell them with that guarantee. Your money back if you want it. They have a regulator that regulates and you don't have to adjust it every other day. Send 4 cents postage for fine catalogue. It will interest you.
Marilla Incubator Company, Box 13, Rose Hill, N.Y.

THE COMBINATION THAT CURES
Colds
Croup
Coughs
Cramps
Cholera
Chills
Colic.
EVERY MOTHER SHOULD HAVE IT IN THE HOUSE
SUGAR

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment

Dropped on sugar it is pleasant to take to cure many common ills, Internal and External. Price 25 and 50c. Book Treatment of Disease sent free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER
ROCHESTER, N.Y.

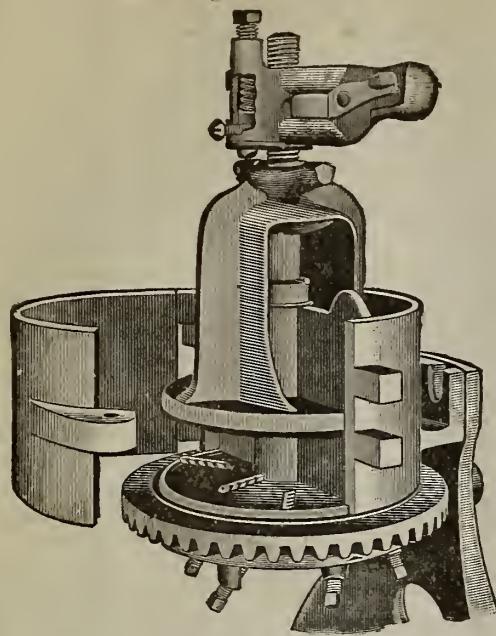
FOUR MONTHLY JOURNALS FOR PRICE OF ONE.

Green's Fruit Grower will be sent monthly for one year, together with a year's subscription to Farm Journal, Vick's Family Magazine, and American Poultry Advocate, all for 50 cents.

Green's Fruit Grower is authority on Garden, Vineyard, Orchard, Poultry, Health, and Home. Established 1881. Circulation 100,000. An ideal paper for the home. New presses. New styles. Regular subscription for all, \$1.75; our price 50 cents for all one year. Write for sample copy.

Green's Fruit Grower, Rochester, N.Y.

System of the New Mann's Green Bone and Vegetable Cutter.



The engraving above shows very clearly the details of the construction and mode of operation of the 1902 Mann's Green Bone and Vegetable Cutter. The whole mechanism of the "New Mann's" is here shown, except the gearing for the application of power. The essential parts of this cutter are the knives and cutter plate, the cylinder, the follower, the feed handle, the spiral spring, the plunger, and the feed screw. The principle of this new model cutter may be shown most simply, perhaps, by following in detail its process of feeding.

The bones are dropped into the large open cylinder on one or both sides of the partition, as shown above. They are now in the bottom of the cylinder resting on the small knives, three of which are seen here. The large flat bottom of the follower is allowed to drop of its own weight on the bones. All the operator has to do now is to apply the mechanical power. But while the bones are being cut the upper part of the cutter is busy all the time. And here is the new and peculiar feature of the "New Mann's."

The mechanism at the top of the illustration contains the secret of the "New Mann's." The feed handle to the right is hardly true to its name, as it requires no handling by the operator. It is fastened to the feed screw in the centre by a separable nut. At the other side of the feed screw is a small plunger, above this a small spiral spring, and above this a small screw, the head of which is the highest point in the illustration. This plunger is actuated by the small spiral spring. The bottom of the plunger, held down by this spring, engages the lugs on either side of the follower in the process of turning. The lug engaged at any instant of time prevents the handle from turning, and causes it to follow the thread of the screw downward, bringing the follower with even pressure against the bone. When the knives bite into the hard piece of bone, the resistance of the bone being, of course, greater than the pressure of the spiral spring on the small plunger, causes the spring to contract a little, enough to make the plunger slide over the lug, allowing the feed handle to revolve with the screw.

The handle continues to revolve until the resistance of the bone to the knives has diminished to a point less than the pressure of the spiral spring on the plunger. The governor of the spiral spring may be set so as to make the spring more or less tense, as may be desired. This is done by turning the head of the small screw above it. The more tense the screw, the faster will the knives engage the bone, and the harder, naturally, it will turn. It can be set instantly to suit the strength of man, woman or child. The operator will very soon learn just how it best suits him.

It can be readily seen that this mechanism fills perfectly all the requirements of an automatic and self-governing machine.

The list of prizes already won by the F. W. Mann Company was recently added to at the Pan-American Exposition, at Buffalo, where the highest award was given to the "New Mann's."

The F. W. Mann Company are this year sending out its cutters on trial, so confident is the company of the special merits of the "New Mann's." The 1902 catalogue, giving full description of the cutter, prices of all sizes of cutters, and the plan of sale, is sent free on request. It is beautifully illustrated and printed in two colors throughout.

Our Market Report.

An Accurate Account of the Highest, Lowest and Average Prices for the Best Market Stock, Paid During the Month of December—Goods Not up to the Standard Received Proportionately Less.

NEW YORK.

	Highest	Lowest	Ave.
Fresh eggs.....	35	35	35
Fowls, dressed.....	9 1-2	9	9 1-4
Spring ducks, dressed.....	15	12	13 1-2
Old Roosters, dressed.....	6	5 1-2	5 3-4
Fowls, live.....	10	8	9
Roosters, live.....	5 1-2	5	5 1-4
Spring Chickens, live.....	9	9	9
Turkeys, live.....	11	10	10 1-2
Ducks, live, pair.....	.75	.60	.67 1-2
Geese, live, pair.....	\$1.25	\$1.00	\$1.12 1-2

PHILADELPHIA.

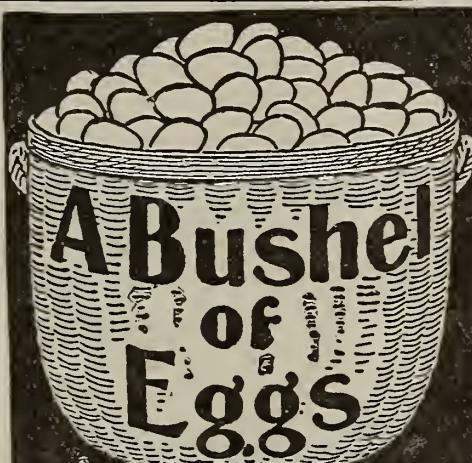
	Highest	Lowest	Ave.
Fresh Eggs.....	30	28	29
Hens, live.....	10 1-2	9	9 3-4
Hens, dressed.....	10 1-2	9 1-2	10
Old Roosters, live.....	6 1-2	5	5 3-4
Old Roosters, dressed.....	7	7	7
Western Sp'g Chickens, live	10	8	9
Fancy roasting Chickens..	13	11	12

BOSTON.

	Highest	Lowest	Ave.
Eggs, nearby and Cape	38	35	36 1-2
Chickens, dressed.....	18	14	16
Fowls, dressed	12	10	11
Roosters, dressed.....	7 1-2	7	7 1-4
Turkeys, old.....	13 1-2	11	12 1-4
Live Chickens.....	9	8	8 1-2
Live fowls.....	9	8	8 1-2

CHICAGO.

	Highest	Lowest	Ave.
Eggs, fresh.....	24	18	21
Chickens, hens, alive.....	9 1-2	9	9 1-4
Spring Chickens, live,	9 1-2	9	9 1-4
Roosters, live.....	5	5	5
Ducks, live, old	10	7 1-2	8 3-4
Turkey hens, live.....	9 1-2	8	8 3-4
Turkey hens, live, young	9	9	9
Turkey gobblers, live.....	7	6	6 1-2



In the fall and winter is worth a barrel in hot weather. There's a way that never fails to fetch eggs when they're wanted, and that is to feed, once a day, in a warm mash

Sheridan's CONDITION Powder

It helps the older hens, makes pullets early layers, makes glossy plumage on prize winners. If you can't get it we send one package, 25 cts.; five, \$1. 2-lb. can, \$1.20; six for \$5. Ex. paid. Sample poultry paper free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

People We Know.

Facts and News Gleaned Especially for A FEW HENS About People We Know.

Burrell Bros., butchers, 18 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., are advertising a fine quality of green cut boue. A sample box sent A FEW HENS Experimental Station was the finest we have yet seen. They have recently installed a machine for grinding the same, and they are now prepared to grind this green boue to order. They can furnish 1000 pounds weekly, in small lots. The prices charged in their advertisement are very reasonable.

Mr. B. H. Greider, the well known poultryman of Florin, Pa., a regular advertiser with us, is breeding fifty varieties of poultry, to a very high standard of excellence. Mr. Greider's catalogue for the year 1902, is now ready for distribution. It is one of the best books of its kind, and is beautifully illustrated in colors. It describes all his varieties of prize-winning poultry, and gives a great deal of valuable and interesting information on poultry topics. It is worth a great deal more than the ten cents in silver or stamps asked for it. Address B. H. Greider, Florin, Pa., and mention this paper.

Green Cut Clover

one-eighth inch lengths, no long stems. \$1.50 per 100 lbs.; \$2.60 per 200 lbs.; \$6.50 per 500 lbs. Clover Meal 30c. Higher per 100 lbs. Discounts on large lots.

1000 HEAD CHOICE BREEDERS

\$1.50 Each. Pure White Wyandottes, Mammoth Pekin Ducks, Red Belgian Hares. Selected from 15,000 raised this season. Formula of our celebrated Niagara Poultry Food, \$1.00. Poultry Supplies. Circulars free. NIAGARA FARM, W. R. CURTISS & CO., Box 2, Ransomville, N. Y.

\$2.00 for 100 lbs. Oyster Shells. 100 Gr. Bowker's Animal Meal. 25 Eccl. Bands. New circular. Sumner Johnson, Port and.

WHITE WYANDOTTES 191 egg strain. Eggs for hatching. \$1.00 for 13; \$4.00 for 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. E. O. SCHAAF, Box 121, Woodbury, N. J.

GROVE VIEW POULTRY FARM

Has choice B. P. Rocks, R. I. Reds and White Wyandotte cockerels, from strains of heavy-laying qualities of fine shape and beauty points, at \$1.50 to \$3 each. E. W. HARRIS, 223 Lowell Street, Reading, Mass. Electric pass.

Feed for Eggs.

The following method of feeding is based upon experience:—Every morning feed early a warm mash, made as directed below. Every noon feed whole oats, barley or buckwheat. Every night feed whole wheat—corn when very cold. The cooked mash should be made as follows:—Mix thoroughly (while dry), in a barrel or box, equal parts of corn meal, shorts, wheat middlings and ground oats. Take two quarts of this dry mixture, add to it one quart of well cooked vegetables, such as potatoes, turnips, beets, carrots, table and kitchen scraps; add a little salt for seasoning. To the whole, in a pail, add three heaping teaspoonsfuls of SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER; then with boiling hot water mix the whole into a mash until the dry meal is well scalded. Do not have it sloppy, but a crumbly, well cooked mash. Feed while the mash is warm. The above is enough for 30 to 40 hens, unless of large Asiatic breeds.

OUR BROWN EGG

strain Stay White and Buff Wyandottes, Red R. I. Reds, Mammoth Pekin Ducks. 14 years line bred. Have vigor, correct shape, size, color. Prolific year-round layers, bred to win. Pedigreed by trap nests. Manchester, N. H., 1900-'01, my W. Wys. won 1st, 3d pens; 1st, 2d, 3d cocks; (tied 1st) and won 2d, 3d, 4th hens; 1st, 2d, 3d eggs; 11 specials. Buffs, 3d pen. R. I. Reds, 2d pen; 2d eggs. P. Ducks, 1st pr. Scored 92 to 95 each. Farm raised stock for sale. Established 1887.

C. E. DAVIS, Warner, N. H.

Special Color Plate Editions.

The Reliable Poultry Journal, Quiucy, Ills., has issued for November, December and January, three special color-plate editions, containing reproductions of recent oil paintings by the world's greatest poultry artist, Franklaine N. Sewell. The November number contains a reproduction of a pair of New York prize-winning White Leghorns; the December number a pair of Chicago prize-winning White Plymouth Rocks and the January number a pair of Madison Square Garden prize-winning Partridge or Golden Penciled Wyandottes. Readers of this paper are invited to send for a sample copy of the R. P. J., containing one of these color-plate reproductions—your choice. Send soon, before the surplus copies are exhausted. Fifty thousand copies of each edition were printed, but the demand for them has been extraordinary, and they will not last long. This sample copy is free if you will mention this paper. Address, Reliable Poultry Journal Publishing Company, Quiucy, Illinois.

A Good Little Book for Poultrymen.

The 1902 catalogue issued by E. C. Stearns & Co., Syracuse, N. Y., is more than an advertisement of the Stearns Green Bone Cutter. It is really one of the best little treatises on profitable poultry culture we have seen for a long time. The Stearns Company puts everyone who is interested in the advancement of the poultry industry, under an obligation to them, for publishing such a practical little book as this. It is surprising that so much real information that poultry raisers are looking for is given here, in such a fresh and interesting way. Of course, considerable attention is given to the merits of the Stearns Green Bone Cutters, and other specialties made by this company. The value of green bone for poultry is no longer questioned, and the merits of "The Stearns" are recognized by all who have seen it in operation. It is a ball-bearing, 3 to 1 gear machine, and very strong and simple in construction. It runs very easily, and cuts the bone fine without splintering it or leaving it in a salvy, sticky mass. The 1902 catalogue is sent free to any one interested in making poultry pay. Write E. C. Stearns & Co., Syracuse, N. Y., and mention this paper.

FOR SALE. Buff Plymouth Rock eggs, for setting, from birds that score 90 and over, at \$1 per dozen. Also 3 or 4 high-scoring cockerels at reasonable prices. W. L. Mann, 21 Highland St., Orange, Mass.

HIGH CLASS LIGHT BRAHMAS. Eggs from our best pens of heavy layers (trap nests used for three years) \$1 per 15; \$2.50 per 50; \$4.50 per 100; \$8.50 per 200. PHILIP H. GEORGE, Box B, Braidwood, Illinois.

BRED FOR**EGGS and MEAT.**

That we may secure the best proportioned carcasses, with the most and finest meat qualities—together with great egg records, we so mate our stock that the young will be strong followers, if not superior, to the parent stock. We use none but strictly hardy, vigorous birds in our breeding pens—keeping as close to the Standard requirements as is consistent for good health and profit—utility being our aim. The result is, we have good fertility, rapid growth, hardy constitutions, and vigorous young stock.

We use Trap Nests,

thus enabling us to pick out our best layers, and each year we mate only the cream of the flock.

LIGHT BRAHMAS. Grand Winter layers. Eggs for hatching—\$2.00 per 15; \$5.00 per 50.

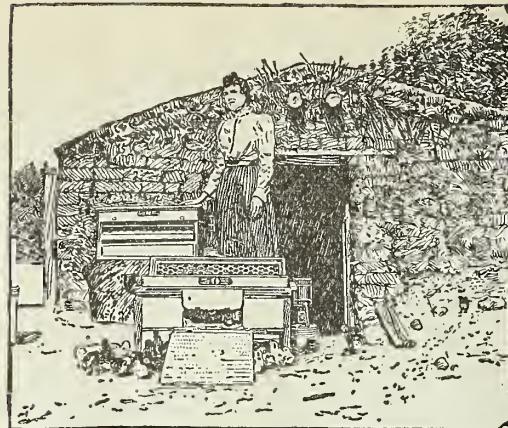
WHITE WYANDOTTES) Eggs for hatching S. C. WH. LEGHORNS (from either variety, BAR. PLYM. ROCKS) \$1.50 for 15; \$4 for 50.

Selected brown eggs of **WH. WYANDOTTES**, \$2.00 per 15; \$5.00 for 50.

Address:

MICHAEL K. BOYER,

Hammonton, Atlantic Co., New Jersey.



Novel Incubator House of Mrs. Ruth Morris, Fairhaven, Kansas.

The above illustration shows the Incubator House made and used by Mrs. Ruth Morris, on her farm near Fairhaven, Kansas. The house is what is known in that part of the country as a "sod house." Large blocks of mud are dried in the sun, and then placed on top of one another with a soft mixture between, very much after the manner of erecting an ordinary brick building. Across the top timbers are placed which are covered with sod, then a layer of mud, upon which is placed another covering of sod. After the building is erected it is washed off with water, to close all cracks and crevices; then grass and flower seeds are scattered all over it, and in a short time the structure has a beautiful covering of green and gray, here and there studded with beautiful blossoms. These houses are dry, clean and comfortable. Many farmers use them for dwellings, while the stables and barns are similarly constructed.

In the foreground is a Hen Brooder, and you will observe that the chicks are as lively as those cared for by the mother hen. Mrs. Morris is standing beside a 100-egg capacity Wooden Hen, which she has refilled for the sixth time. Both were bought of Geo. H. Stahl, Quincy, Ill., to whom she writes: "I have just finished my fifth hatch with the Wooden Hen purchased of you last February; averaged ninety per cent of all fertile eggs. Hatched the first setting in a Kansas blizzard, and got eighty per cent of all fertile eggs."

Mr. Stahl's catalogue contains sixteen colored views, including a chart showing the "Development of the Chicks." Free, if you mention this paper.

BROILER EGGS.

White Wyandottes, B. P. Rocks. \$4 per 100. Large size stock. GRACE J. DAY, Greenfield, Mass.

LEGHORNS. Single and Rose Comb White, Single Comb Brown and Buff. 15 eggs for 75 cents; 105 for \$4. Mr. and Mrs. S. Rider, Maryland, Otsego Co., N. Y.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS.

Best general purpose fowl; brown egg strain. Big, snappy, farm raised cockerels \$2 each. Eggs.

HARRY C. NUNAN, Cape Porpoise, Maine.

FREEMANS WHITE WYANDOTTES

are bred to lay eggs in winter. 214 eggs average by one pen in one year. 278 eggs laid by pullet in same time. Brown eggs for hatching from grand birds, \$1.25 for 15. Geo. H. Freeman, Hallowell, Me.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS

I have a fine pen of them. Bred especially for laying. Good size, shape and color. If you look for layers order eggs for hatching from me. \$2.50 for 50 eggs; \$4 for 100 eggs; \$35 for 1000 eggs. Prompt shipment and 75 per cent fertile guaranteed.

JAMES M. SMITH, Perkiomenville, Pa.

White Wyandottes**Bred for Eggs and Meat.**

They are plump, hardy, vigorous birds, and heavy winter layers. The eggs hatch and the chicks live and grow. We use scratching sheds and get fertile winter eggs. Eggs \$1.50 per 15; \$2.25 per 30; \$6.00 per 100. Can be called for if preferred.

I. J. STRINGHAM,

105 Park Place, New York, or Glen Cove, L. I.

HANAFORD'S Wachusett Strain White Wyandottes and R. I. Reds

are still at the head as winter layers, while in shape, size, color and standard points they are all right.

Our Records of 219 EGGS PER YEAR, 50 eggs in 53 consecutive days, 26 eggs in November, are not the result of haphazard breeding, but of careful selection, trap nests, and breeding only from the best. Order eggs early. No money need be sent until time of shipment. Last season large orders were declined in March, so don't get left. \$1 per setting; \$2 for 30; \$3 for 50; \$5.50 for 100. White Wyandotte incubator eggs \$4 per 100. Nice breeding cockerels, from great winter layers, at low prices. Correspondence solicited.

FRED. A. HANAFORD,
Alder Brook Poultry Farm, South Lancaster, Mass.

ORDER EGGS NOW

from prize-winning Buff Rocks and Buff Wyandottes. \$2 per 15. S. C. White Leghorn eggs, \$1 per 15; \$4 per 100. Free circular. Send for it.

HENRY R. INGALLS, No. B, Nortonhill, N. Y.

S. C. White Leghorns,

1000 Laying Hens, bred for eggs. Eggs from best matings (free range) \$1 per dozen; \$4 per 100. W. M. VREELAND, Box F, Rocky Hill, N. J.

Central Poultry Yards,**WHITE WYANDOTTES.**

Brown egg strain. \$1.25 per sitting of 15. Box 633, Hammonton, N. J., CHAS. K. NELSON, Prop.



Cyphers Catalogue for 1902.

The new and complete catalogue of the Cyphers Incubator Company for 1902 will be ready for mailing about the 15th of January. This book will consist of 196 pages, 8 x 12 inches in size, with a handsome embossed cover with gold lettering, and will contain color plate reproductions of the full line of the non-moisture, self-ventilating Cyphers incubators. It also will contain photographic illustrations of a large number of America's best known and most successful duck, broiler, egg and specialty plants. This new catalogue weighs fully one pound, and will be sent free to any address in any country for ten cents in stamps or silver, to pay cost of delivery. A feature of this new catalogue is the department of foreign testimonials, telling of the uniformly good work the Cyphers patent diaphragm, non-moisture, self-ventilating incubators are doing "the world around." The sun now never sets on "the Cyphers at work," and the department referred to contains numerous reports from persons dwelling in foreign lands who are using the Cyphers incubator with gratifying success. So great has become the foreign demand for these American made incubators, that the Cyphers Company has found it advisable to take out a trade mark, which has been registered in every country where a demand for incubators exists. This has been done to protect the Company's trade, and friends against "pirated" imitations, so that foreign poultrymen may be sure they are buying "the genuine Cyphers made in U. S. A." Herewith is shown an imprint of the new Cyphers trade mark, and hereafter this trade mark will appear in gold and colors on the front of every Cyphers incubator manufactured by the Cyphers Incubator Company in their new and greatly enlarged factory at Buffalo, N. Y. Note our advertisement on page 87, of this paper. All persons who are interested in the development of the poultry business, and the improvement of poultry appliances, should send for a new Cyphers catalogue. Ask for book No. 29, and address our nearest office.